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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of real estate, or auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid at the usual rates.

Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices, and the like, one insertion, 50 cents per square.

Births, marriages and deaths, inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcement, as obituary notices, &c., will be charged at 4 cents per line, no charge being less than 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Job Printing
in its various branches, executed with despatch.

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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

"NEITHER THIRST ANY MORE."
Revelations.

BY ELLEN MURRAY.

They thirst no more! no more! no more!
As once they thirsted in the way,
When on the desert stretch of sand,
Fell long and still the summer ray;
When parched lips opened all in vain,
And prayers were lost in soundless moan,
And useless, all along their track,
The once-prized treasure heaps are strewn.

They thirst no more, as now we thirst,
For all the promise earth holds out—
To one, the crown of laurel leaves;
To one, a nation's grateful shout;
Success complete to crown the years
Of eager, restless hope and toil,
Or some still haven where to rest,
After life's noon of care and moil.

They thirst no more, who thirsted once,
Tossing in fever's quenchless heat,
Counting the hours of day and night,
By their heart pulses hurried beat;
Thinking the while how cold and clear,
In the wild woods the fountains played,
And how in cold, white foams of wave,
They used in childish sport to wade.

They thirst no more! Forever past
Is the deep thirst for earthly love;
That longing, passionate, and wild,
They never, never, feel above;
The heart-sick praying of the soul,
For love removed and love denied,
A cry of utter loneliness,
To which no loving tone replied.

They thirst no more! Thank God! Thank God!
We, too, at last, shall thirst no more,
But drink with them of living streams,
Where all the weary thirst is o'er.
And never failing founts of love
Shall flood our being into rest,
When our names are called with those
Who by Eternal Love are blest.

Published by Request.

SLAVERY'S DIRGE.

(Tune—All's Well.)

What's this I see! I see coming before me?
Is it a bier? Is it a bier?
This is a bier I soon shall see,
The hateful form of slavery,
By lovers of true liberty,
Borne along, borne along.

Hark! hear the loud, the loud, exulting song,
Of the free! of the free!
While they the odious monster bear along,
To the ground, to the ground.
The pealing anthem rises high,
It gains the portals of the sky.
Oppression shall forever die!
Freedom's found! Freedom's found!

All honor to the Savior's glorious name,
And its power! And its power!
To break, to break the sighing bondman's chain,
In this hour, in this hour.
To us a ruler He has given,
Who has the chains from millions riven!
For this our praises rise to Heaven!
Evermore! Evermore!

God bless our Lincoln, we will pray,
We will pray.
And may his gracious spirit ever sway,
Ever sway,
His words and deeds, O! may they be,
Forever true to Liberty!
Let him this struggling Nation see
Calmed to rest, calmed to rest.

O! grant him wisdom, power and skill,
At this time! At this time,
To mould the people to his will,
His design, his design.
Let war and discord ever cease,
Bring in a true and glorious peace;
Dwelling in safety and at ease,
Our light shall shine, our light shall shine.

C. A. ROBBINS, Jan. 23d, 1863.

Useful Hints.

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.—Take boiled linseed oil one pint, spirits of turpentine, black rosin, beeswax, of each three ounces. Melt the wax and rosin, then stir them in the oil; remove the pot from the fire, and when it has cooked a little add the turpentine.

TO DYE COTTON RAGS ORANGE.—For nine pounds of rags use five ounces of bichromate of potash and twelve ounces sugar of lead. Dissolve the bichromate in a pailful and a half of soft water, and the sugar of lead in the same quantity of water in another vessel. Dip the rags in the water containing the sugar of lead, wring it out immediately, and immerse it in the water containing the potash. The result is a yellow dye. To obtain the orange, dip the rags in scalding lime water, and wring out immediately, wash well with several waters, and dry.

DRYING HERBS.—Fresh herbs are preferable to dried ones, but as they cannot always be obtained, it is important to dry herbs at the proper seasons:—

Basil is in a fit state for drying about the middle of August.
Burret, in June, July, and August.
Chervil in May, June and July.
Elder flowers in May, June and July.
Fennel in May, June and July.
Knotted marjoram during July.
Lemon thyme end of July and during August.
Mint end of June and July.
Orange flowers May, June and July.
Orange thyme, (a delicious herb,) June and July.
Parsley May, June and July.
Sage August and September.
Summer Savory end of July and August.
Tarragon June, July and August.
Thyme end of July and August.
Winter Savory end of July and August.

These herbs always at hand will be a great aid to the cook. Herbs should be gathered on a dry day; they should immediately be well cleansed, and dried by the heat of a stove or Dutch oven. The leaves should then be picked off, pounded and sifted, and put away for use.

HOW TO MAKE AN APPLE TART—Drop it in vinegar.

Selected Tale.

SKATING INTO MATRIMONY.

What a clear cold day it was! the earth all wrapped in white, sparkling snow—the frozen river gleaming in the distance like a ribbon of steel. How the wind shook the cedar boughs, drooping over the stained glass basements of Mr. Arkwright's library—but it could gain no entrance to the pleasant room, with its crimson walls and ruby velvet carpet, and polished grate, heaped high with glowing anthracite.

Tap—tap—came softly to the door, and Mr. Arkwright looked up from his book.

'Come in!'

'It's only me, *sir*. I called to see if Miss Ariel would like to drive down to the river and look at the skaters this afternoon.'

'*Look* at them!' repeated Mr. Arkwright, good humoredly. Why, she's one of the performers, instead of being a spectator. She went down an hour ago with Tom Havens.'

'Tom Havens!'

Mr. Felix Fetherbee's whiskered under jaw dropped—he fingered nervously at his eye glass.

'Why, yes—Tom's rather handy on a pair of skates, and he's been teaching my daughter. I'm glad you are here, Felix,' added Mr. Arkwright, 'for to tell the truth, I don't exactly like Ariel to be so much with Mr. Havens. Not but what he's a fine, frank fellow, but then you know he depends solely on his profession, and O, well, you understand all these things, Fetherbee.'

'Certainly, sir,' said Felix the perfumed.

'And I've suspected this long while that you were a little interested in Ariel ——'

'I adore her, sir,' said Felix, energetically.

'Then off to the river with you quicker than a flash, my boy. Of course you skate?'

'O, yes, sir—that is, I've never tried, but it's easy enough, I don't doubt.'

Mr. Arkwright raised his brows, rather doubtfully but Felix had disappeared.—The idea of Ariel Arkwright's skating with Thomas Havens drove him wild.

* * * * *

There they were in the centre of the merry multitude of skaters. Felix recognized them with a vengeful pang as he scrambled down the slippery bank—Tom Haven's fur cap and straight active figure—Ariel Arkwright's golden floating curls and brilliant color.

'Hanged if I don't have some of this fun,' muttered Felix. 'Hallo, Dormer! do you know where a fellow can raise a pair of skates?'

'You can take mine, if you choose,' groaned the young man addressed, who was limping towards the shore, rubbing his abraded elbows.

'I'm very much obliged to you.'

'Oh, not at all,' said Mr. Dormer, thinking within himself that Felix Fetherbee would not be very much obliged to him after he became acquainted with the slippery nature of ice.

'Hallo, Fetherbee,' hailed Havens, in a clear, loud voice, as he shot up to the shore, hand in hand with that dimpled, panting little Ariel. 'Are you going to join us?'

'Yes,' said Felix, importantly jerking his straps. 'Mr. Arkwright requested me to come down and take charge of Ariel.'

'Take charge of me!' ejaculated the young lady' while Tom opened his black eyes wide. 'Indeed, it isn't necessary, I don't wish to trouble you, Mr. Fetherbee.'

'No trouble at all. What does make these things so shaky i'

'It's because you have not screwed them on. Shall I assist you?'

But Felix scornfully rejected the friendly overtures of his rival.

'You'd better just take hold of my hand—I'm afraid you're new to skates,' persisted Tom, as Felix rose totteringly to his feet.

'No, I thank you,' said Felix, clutching at the shore as those treacherous steel runners walked off themselves taking his feet with them, and landing the rest of him on the ice with an unpleasant shock.

'Oh, dear,' said Ariel, demurely, 'I'm afraid 'you're hurt.'

'I—am—not—a—bit—hurt!' gasped Felix, spasmodically rubbing the back of his head, as Havens set him skillfully on his feet.

'Now you're all right,' encouraged Tom. 'Hallo! there you go again.—You're in too great a hurry, Mr. Fetherbee.'

'It isn't me,' gasped Felix, hanging to a pine branch in abject terror, 'it's these confounded slippery skates. It may be great fun, but I must confess I don't see it.'

'Oh, you'll alter your mind soon,' said Tom. 'Just see how simple it is.'

Away he glided in marvellous curves and angles, and came up again, with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks.

'Ariel! shall we try it again?'

'Excuse me, sir,' said Felix loftily. Mr. Arkwright wished that I should skate with Miss Ariel,'

'As she don't propose skating on the palms of her hands, or on her head, I don't see that your plan is practicable,' said Tom provokingly, as he and Ariel vanished.

'Hang these skates,' said Felix, 'they won't stand still. Well, if Tom Havens can scud about in that fashion, I don't see why I can't. Here goes.'

And Felix, rashly desperate, 'struck out,' as he had seen Havens do. Alas, for our hero—blindly confident, he came to grief, with his nose prone against the ice.

It isn't agreeable for any young man to have the damsel of his adoration behold him in a sitting posture on the ice, staring hopelessly around with his hat knocked in, and his coat sleeves badly torn. So Fetherbee felt as Ariel shot by him leaning on Tom Haven's arm, and calling out:

'Tell papa I'll be home before dark.'

'Miss Arkwright,' he shouted. 'Miss Arkwright.'

No answer—she was gone.

Could he but have seen her, dashing over the ice, still on Tom Havens' protecting arm—passed the solemn pine thickets—under the shadows of still promontories—miles flying past like inches.

'Courage love. We are almost there.'

There—but we anticipate.

Sunset glowed redly across the scene as Felix crawled stiff and sore up the bank.

'O, my head, my bones,' he groaned. 'Take your skates, Dormer. I shan't borrow 'em again, you may depend.'

'Well, where's Ariel?' said Mr. Arkwright, as Felix stumbled into the library.

'I don't know, sir; but one thing I do know ——'

The extent of Fetherbee's knowledge remained a mystery, for at the same moment another door opened, and Ariel tripped in, all blushing, followed by Tom the audacious.

'Papa, you will forgive me, I know.'

'There's no help for it now,' added Tom.

'Eh!' ejaculated Mr. Arkwright.

'Papa! I'm married to Tom. We skated down to the minister's, and—

Then came a shower of tears, then kisses, and, ultimately, a free pardon, as a matter of course. And not until this stage off affairs was reached, did they remark the absence of Mr. Fetherbee.

It was just as well, however—since Tom and Ariel had skated into matrimony, his little comedy was played out.

The Tax Bill.—Somebody proposes several new amendments to the tax bill:

For kissing a pretty girl, $1.

For kissing a very homely one, $2—the extra amount being added, probably, as a punishment for the man's folly.

For ladies kissing one another, $2. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether—it being regarded by our M. C.'s as a piece of inexcusable absurdity.

For every flirtation 13 cents.

Every young man who has more than one 'girl,' is taxed $5.

For courting in the kitchen, 25 cents.

Courting in the sitting room 50 cents.

Courting in the parlor, $1.

Courting in a romantic place, $5, and 40 cents for each offence thereafter.

Seeing a lady home from church, 25 cts. for each offence.

Seeing her home from the dime society, 5 cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of disabled army chaplains.

For a lady who paints, 50 cents.

For wearing low-necked dresses, $1.

For each curl on a lady's head above ten, 5 cents.

For any unfair device for entrapping young men into matrimony, $5.

For wearing hoops larger than ten feet in circumference, 8 cents for each hoop.

Old bachelors over thirty are taxed $10.

Over forty, $20.

Over fifty, $50, and sentenced to banishment in Utah.

Each pretty lady to be taxed from 25 cents to $25—she to fix the estimate on her own beauty. It is thought that a very large amount will be realized from this provision.

Each boy baby, 50 cents.

Each girl baby, 10 cents.

Families having more than eight babies are not to be taxed; and for twins a premium of $40 will be paid out of the funds accruing from the tax on old baches.

Each Sunday loafer on the street corners, or about church doors, is to be taxed at his *full value*, which is about two cents.

It is easy, in the world, to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps the independence of solitude.

It is a vain thing for you to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

'I am surprised my dear, I have never seen you blush.'

'The fact is, husband, I was born to blush unseen.'

From the Providence Journal.

New England, John Randolph and Tristam Burges.

The systematic and persistent attempts of the rebel sympathizers to divide the north and to create such a prejudice against New England as shall in their proposed reconstruction of the Union, 'leave her out in the cold,' reminds one of the attack of John Randolph upon New England many years ago. Unlike some of the slanderers of our section of the country at the present day, especially the viper nourished in the bosom of our own University, who has recently so defiled himself in attempting to defame New England before a New York audience, Randolph had as an apology for his conduct, eccentricity, that almost approached to insanity and prejudices, the result of a life-long education.

A generation has passed away since the whole country was electrified with the speech of the New England man who dared defend the soil that gave him birth against the attacks of the Representative of the old Virginia aristocracy. At that time, 1827–1829, Randolph ruled the House with almost despotic sway. His sarcasms and invective beat down all opposition, and all feared his frown, almost his notice, lest they should fall his victims. New England was the special object of his abuse. On all occasions, in season and out of season, he omitted no opportunity to villify that portion of the land.

During a debate in the House in the Twentieth Congress upon the tariff question, Randolph interrupted, with even unwonted insolence of manner, Tristam Burges, who was then addressing the House, and after an uncommonly severe fling at the cherished object of his hate, closed by saying: 'New England! What is she?—Do you remember that appropriate exclamation, '*Delenda est Cathargo!*' Burges instantly replied: 'Does the gentleman mean to say, sir, that New England must be destroyed? If so, I will remind him that the fall of Carthage was the precurser to the fall of Rome. Permit me to suggest to him to carry out the parallel.'

The next day Mr. Burges continued his speech—a speech replete with learning, argument and bitter irony. He defended New England in the most masterly manner, and closed with that burst of eloquence and withering retort so often declaimed by school boys, and yet so well to be remembered in these sad and gloomy hours of the nation.

'The policy of the gentleman from Virginia,' said Mr. Burges, 'calls him to a course of legislation resulting in the entire destruction of one part of this Union. Oppress New England until she shall be compelled to remove her manufacturing labor and capital to the regions of iron, wool and grain; and nearer to those of rice and cotton. Oppress New England until she shall be compelled to remove her commercial labor and capital to New York, Norfolk, Charleston and Savannah. Finally, oppress that proscribed region until she shall be compelled to remove her agricultural labor and capital—her agricultural capital? No, she cannot remove that—Oppress and compel her, nevertheless, to remove her agricultural labor to the far off west; and there people the savage valley, and cultivate deep wilderness of the Oregon. She must, indeed, leave her agricultural capital; her peopled fields; her hills with culture carried to their tops; her broad, deep bays; her wide, transparent lakes, long winding rivers, and populous water-falls; her delightful villages, flourishing towns and wealthy cities. She must leave this land, bought by the treasure, subdued by the toil, defended by the valor of men, vigorous, athletic and intrepid; men, god-like in all making man resemble the moral image of his Maker; a land endeared, oh! how deeply endeared, because shared with woman pure as the snows of their mountains; bright, lofty and overawing as the clear, circumambient heavens, over their heads; and yet lovely as the fresh opening bosom of their own blushing and blooming June. 'Mine own romantic country,' must we leave thee?—Beautiful patrimony of the wise and good; enriched from the economy, and ornamented by the labor and perseverance of two hundred years! Must we leave thee, venerable heritage of ancient justice and pristine faith? And, God of our fathers! must we leave thee to the demagogues who have deceived and traitorously sold us? We must leave thee to them; and to the remnants of the Penobscots, the Pequods, the Mohicans and Narragansetts; that they may lure back the far-retired bear from the distant forest, again to inhabit in the young wilderness, growing up in our flourishing corn-fields and rich meadows; and spreading, with briars and brambles, over our most 'pleasant places.'

All this shall come to pass, to the intent that New England may again become a lair for wild beasts, and a hunting-ground for savages. The graves of our parents be polluted; and the places made holy by the first footsteps of our pilgrim forefathers become profaned by the midnight orgies of barbarous incantation. The evening wolf shall again howl on our hills, and the echo of his yell mingle once more with the sound of our water-falls. The sanctuaries of God shall be made desolate. Where now a whole people congregate in thanksgiving for the benefactions of time, and in humble supplication for the mercies of eternity, there those very houses shall then be left without a tenant. The owl, at noon-day, may roost on the high altar of devotion, and the 'fox look out at the window,' on the utter solitude of a New England Sabbath.

New England, shall, indeed, under this proscribing policy, be what Switzerland was under that of France. New England, which, like Switzerland, is the eagle nest of freedom; New England, where, as in Switzerland, the cradle of infant liberty 'was rocked by whirlwinds in their rage;' New England shall, as Switzerland was, in truth, be 'the immolated victim, where nothing but the skin remains unconsumed by the sacrifice;' New England, as Switzerland had, shall have 'nothing left but her rocks, her ruins and her demagogues.'

The mind, sir, capable of conceiving a project of mischief so gigantic, must have been early schooled, and deeply imbued with all the great principles of moral evil.

What then, sir, shall we say of a spirit, regarding this event as a 'consummation devoutly to be wished?'—a spirit without one attribute, or one hope, of the pure in heart; a spirit which begins and ends everything, not with prayer, but with imprecation; a spirit which blots from the great canon of petition, 'Give us this day our daily bread;' that, foregoing bodily nutriment, he may attain to a higher relish for that unmingled food, prepared and served up to a soul 'hungering and thirsting after wickedness;' a spirit which, at every rising sun, exclaims '*Hodie! hodie! Carthago delenda!*' 'To-day! to-day! let New England be destroyed?'

Sir, Divine Providence takes care of his own universe. Moral monsters cannot propagate. Impotent of everything but malevolence of purpose, they can no otherwise multiply miseries than by blaspheming all that is pure, and prosperous and happy. Could demon propagate demon, the universe might become a Pandemonium; but I rejoice that the Father of Lies can never become the father of liars. One 'adversary of God and man' is enough for one universe. Too much! oh! how much too much for one nation!'

Bowen, in his life of Tristam Burges, says: 'Mr. Randolph could not withstand the unparalleled severity of this retort.—He immediately left the hall, and his voice was never raised there afterwards.'

The White Sparrow.

"Sleep is the worst of thieves—
He steals half our lives."

In most parts of Germany there passes current among the people this proverb—

"He that would thrive
Must the white sparrow see."

The meaning of the proverb is not at first sight so apparent as that of some others that circulate among us, such as 'Early habits make the man,' and 'Honesty is the best policy.' I will therefore relate the story connected with its orgin.

There was an old farmer, with whom everything appeared to grow worse from year to year. Scarcely a week passed by that either the tax gatherer or the pawnbroker did not come to his window, and addressing him with a courteous bow, 'I am really very sorry, Herr Ruckwart, to be compelled to put you to inconvenience, but I am obliged to do my duty.' The old friends of Herr Ruckwart also tried to do their duty to him. They advised, they entreated, and they helped him; but all in vain; and so one after another gave him up in despair, declaring, with a sigh, that, as for Ruckwart, there was no use in trying to help him—he was past being helped.

He had one friend, however, whose heart was in the right place, and who was not only a good man, but a very clear-sighted one. This friend thought he would not give Herr Ruckwart up altogether without making one more attempt to save him.—So one day he led the conversation, as though accidentally, to the subject of sparrows—relating many anecdotes of these birds, and observing how greatly they had multiplied of late, and how very cunning and voracious they had become.

Herr Ruckwart shook his head gravely in answer to this observation, and said:

'They are indeed, most destructive creatures. For my part, I have not the slightest doubt that it is mainly owing to their depredations that my harvest has of late years been so unproductive.'

To this conjecture his old friend made no rejoinder; but after a moment's pause he continued the conversation by another interrogation.

'Neighbor, have you ever seen a white sparrow?'

'No,' replied Ruckwart; 'the sparrows on my fields are all the common gray sort.'

'That is very probable, too,' rejoined his friend. 'The habits of the white sparrow are peculiar to itself. Only one comes into the world every year; and being so different from its fellows, the other sparrows take a dislike to it, and peck at it when it appears among them. For this reason it seeks its food early in the morning, before the rest of the feathered tribe are astir, and then goes back to its nest, where it remains for the rest of the day.'

'That is very strange,' replied Ruckwart. 'I must really try and get a sight of that sparrow; and if possible I will catch it too.'

On the morning following this conversation the farmer rose with the sun and sallied forth into the field. He walked around his farm, searched his farm-yard in every corner, examined the roof of his garners and the trees of his orchards, to see whether he could discover any traces of the wonderful white sparrow. But the white sparrow, to the great disappointment of the farmer, would not show itself or stir from its imaginary nest. What vexed the farmer, however, still more, was that, although the sun stood high in the heavens by the time he had completed his round, not one of the farm laborers was astir; they too, seemed resolved not to leave their nests.

Herr Ruckwart was reflecting on the disadvantages of this state of things, when suddenly he perceived a lad coming out of the house, carrying a sack of wheat on his shoulders. He seemed to be in great haste to get out of the precincts of the farm; and Herr Ruckwart soon perceived that his steps were not toward the mill, but toward a public house, where Casper had, unhappily a long score to pay. He hastened after the astonished youth, and quickly relieved him of his burden.

The farmer next bent his steps to the cow house, and, peeping to see whether the white sparrow had perchance taken refuge there, he discovered to his dismay that the milk-maid was handing a liberal portion of milk through the window to her neighbor.

'A pretty sort of housekeeping this is!' thought the farmer to himself, as he hastened to his wife's apartment, and aroused her from her slumbers. 'As sure as my name is Ruckwart,' he exclaimed in an angry tone, 'there must be an end to these lazy habits. Everything is going wrong for the want of somebody to look after things. So far as I am concerned,' thought the good farmer to himself, 'I will rise every day at the same hour I rose this morning, and then I shall get my farm cleared of those who do not intend to do their duty properly. Besides, who knows but some fine morning or other I may succeed in catching the white sparrow?'

Days and weeks passed on. The farmer adhered to his resolution; but he soon forgot the white sparrow, and only looked after the cattle and his corn-field. Soon everything around him wore a flourishing aspect, and men began to observe that Herr Ruckwart (Backward) now well deserved to be called Herr Vorwart (Forward.) In due course of time his old friend again came to spend the day with him, and inquired in a humorous tone, 'Well, how are you getting on now? Have you succeeded in catching a glimpse of the white sparrow?'

The farmer only replied to this question by a smile, and then, holding out his hand to his old friend, he said, 'God bless you, Herder! you have saved me and my family from ruin.'

Often in after years, when Herr Ruckwart was a prosperous man, he was wont to relate the history of his early life; and, thus by degrees, the saying passed into a proverb:—

"He that would thrive,
Must the white sparrow see."

Advantages of Years.—You are 'getting into years.' Yes, but the years are getting into you—the ripe, rich years, the genial, mellow years, the lusty, luscious years. One by one the crudities of your youth are falling off from you, the vanity, the egotism, the isolation, the bewilderment, the perplexities, the uncertainty. Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself. You are consolidating your forces. You are becoming master of the situation. Every wrong road into which you have wandered has brought you by the knowledge of that mistake, so much closer to the truth. You no longer draw your bow at a venture, but shoot straight at the mark. Your possibilities concentrate and your path is cleared. On the ruins of shattered plans you find your vantage ground. Your broken hopes, your thwarted purposes, your defeated aspirations, become a staff of strength, by which you mount to sublimer heights. The title deed of creation, forfeited, is reclaimed. The king has come to his own again. Earth and sea and sky pour out their largeness of love. All the past crowds down to lay its treasures at your feet.

Gail Hamilton.

A famous musician, who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing to the company, replied:

'Permit me to imitate the nightingale, which never sings after he has made his nest.'

The richest man is the benevolent one, for he owns stock in the happiness of all mankind.

What kind of livers are most subject to 'liver disease?' High livers.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT to provide for the printing of the annual report of the Banks of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the annual report upon the Banks of the United States to be completed at as early a day before the first Monday in October in each year as is practicable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when completed, or in the course of its progress towards completion, if that will give dispatch to the business, the work of printing under the superintendence of said Secretary, shall be commenced, and the whole shall be printed and ready for delivery on or before the first day of December next ensuing the close of the year to which the report relates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, until Congress shall otherwise direct, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be printed five thousand copies of said report for the use of Congress and the Treasury Department.

Approved, January 30, 1863.

[PUBLIC, No. 13.]

An ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay and Japan, three hundred and one thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, thirty thousand dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, sixty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, eighty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely, interpreters, guards and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the ... crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses and flags, and for the payment of postages, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, forty-five thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For salaries of consuls general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Kanagawa and Nagasaki, in Japan, Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong-Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, Saint Petersburgh, Matanzas, Trinadad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce, (Porto Rico,) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Beirut, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, Saint Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Capetown, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Guaymas, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Tulcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tahati, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthala, Bristol, Cardiff, Malta, Saint John, (Newfoundland,) Saint John, (New Brunswick,) Pictou, (Nova Scotia,) La Union, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Antigua, Nantes, Napoleon-Vendee, Nice, Lisbon, Gottenburg, Tehuantepec, Santos, Saint Catherine, Balize, Gaspee Basin, Valencia, Fort Mahon, Martinique, Taranto, Santander, Galatz, Bilbao, Scio, Paramaribo, Macao, Stockholm, Ancona, Otranto, Swatow, La Paz, Bergen, Trinidad, Barcelona, Quebec, Maricaibo, Algiers, San Domingo, (city,) Monrovia, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and New Castle upon-Tyne; commercial agents at San Juan del Norte, Saint Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) Gaboon, Saint Marc, Curacoa and Amoor river, including the loss by exchange thereon, four hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and fifty four dollars and thirty-four cents; and the salary of the consul at Guaymas shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: Provided, That the amount due to the late William L. Baker be paid to his widow.

For interpreters, to the consulates in China, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, Siam and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, nine thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

For salaries of commissioners and consuls general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, seventeen thousand dollars.

Approved, February 4, 1863.

Privileges of Poverty.—Johnson says it is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied—to be healthy without physic—secure without a guard—and obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1863.

The question still returns, from which the most lamentable civil war the world has ever seen is believed by many to have arisen, and perhaps not without some of the most grievous faults on both sides of the controversy.—But the war has arisen and must be endured in all its legitimate consequences, whether it shall contribute anything or not to settle the question out of which it is said the war unhappily arose, and to settle which it has not been very successfully prosecuted. But the war and the controversy still go on together, waiting it would seem for one to put an end to the other. Which will prevail is somewhat uncertain. The past may not be a fit sample from which to determine the character of the future, either in respect to words or to weapons; because, in the use of both, the past appears to contain more examples of fatality than of reason. But as changes have taken place, they may be expected to take place again, in the course of events, in the manner in which arms or arguments shall be employed. And all power for the use of either on both sides of the great battlefield of the times, is not likely to be soon exhausted. The war and the controversy may therefore be expected to run their course, subject as they must be to change and to fatality.

But while the war is raging only in America, the controversy appears to be also extended to Europe, where it continues to be a leading topic in the most intelligent circles. Later news, especially from England, shows that active appeals have industriously been made of late to the benevolent ladies of that land to obtain the moral support of English society in aid of the United States for suppressing rebellion in the "Confederate States," and made on grounds which are subjected to criticism. Under these appeals, English ladies and gentlemen are required to compare their ideas of equality and independence as applied to the population of the States in rebellion. And while they lament the inequality of the slave in his present condition, they do not approve, it appears, the use of violent means for his liberation. And if they do not lean in favor of Southern independence, they so far respect perhaps the claims of the whole country to national authority, as not to interfere in this instance; knowing that national independence means the right even to do wrong in matters of simply internal interest and without being amenable on that account to foreign powers.

This rule of action between nations is universally admitted to be sound and necessary for the greater preservation of peace in the world. If different governments were now allowed this exemption from foreign interference by force, it is clear that fire and sword would play a more conspicuous part in the drama of life, and that they would soon put an end to political liberty all over the world. And it is not strange that little or no support has been derived by way of sympathy or otherwise from England, during the last eventful year, when appeals were made to ladies and gentlemen in that quarter on grounds involving a departure from the most important principles. The occasion was much more suitable for urging the inviolability of the neutral obligations of the English nation; and for proving that, neither by sympathy or otherwise, should they have departed so far from the principles necessary to the independence of governments within their respective spheres, and so necessary in general to the peace of the world. True philanthropists everywhere, and the "World's Society" in England, if they have one there sincerely devoted to the best interests of mankind, cannot fail to regard the essential principles of peace and prosperity as the essential principles of their mission.

"But to profess a philanthropy which can never operate except as an agency of bloodshed," says the London *Times*, "is a contradiction which the smartest Yankee could not allow himself to be thought capable of suggesting as worthy of serious belief by his own people." Evidently the leading organ of English opinion does not believe in the sincerity of the plea that the war is continued for the abolition of African servitude in the South. The English nation, according to the *Times*, does not discover that all this suffering is inflicted upon the American people for the especial benefit of a race to be emancipated by means so little in keeping with benevolent purposes.—The American question is therefore characterised, (we are told by the same journal,) in the great mind of England, as purely a political quarrel; while the slave is not likely to gain much by taking refuge under the shield of emancipation in this war; because his relief should be gradual in order that he may be better qualified for freedom. And this appears to be the opinion of Archbishop Whately whose views are endorsed by the *Times*, and who says in a letter upon this topic, that of "Her Majesty's" subjects while some are for the North and some for the South, a far greater portion sympathize entirely with neither, but believe that both parties are making greater sacrifices than will ever be reimbursed.

New York has been in great excitement during the week over the marriage of Tom Thumb and Miss Warren, which interesting event took place at Grace Church on Tuesday last. Some of the papers devote four columns to the subject, minutely describing every movement which was made by the happy pair. We have only room for the following:—

"Commodore Nutt led the way, gallantly escorting a most tiny bit of femininity—the bridesmaid, little Miss Warren, the sister of the bride. Next came Tom Thumb, gallant and gay, with his little bride upon his arm; and then came the relatives and friends, who were seated in the front pews.

In the meantime the four tiny specimens of humanity ascended the little platform, while without any delay the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Willey, began to read the marriage service.

And here be it known, that however farcical and absurd the whole affair may have appeared hitherto, from the moment that the words "Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God and in the face of this company to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony"—from the moment that these words were said, everything was quiet and reverent, and the entire service was listened to amidst the most profound attention.

The bridegroom repeated with clearness and distinctness the words set apart for him, and the bride—who was "given away" by her father, a tall, very respectable looking old gentleman—also appeared to be perfectly familiar with her part of the routine. Both the bride and groom went through the ceremony with perfect ease and self-possession, but yet manifested an earnest seriousness, which showed to them at least it was no farce. The slightest levity on their part would have made the affair ridiculous; but this was carefully avoided.

They were dressed most charmingly—the bride completely enveloped in a magnificent veil, which fell over a rich white silk dress, never looked so well; while the little bridesmaid, in a little white dress, dotted with tufts of pink lace, and with pink roses in her hair, attracted nearly as much attention. The little lady, now sixteen years old, is as much smaller than the bride as Commodore Nutt is compared with Tom Thumb."

Reports of "mediation" continue to be received from Europe and they may now be looked upon almost as a matter of course, on every fresh arrival. An opening was made for this expectation by the language of the Emperor in his message to the French Chambers at the commencement of their present session. By that message the public were prepared to hear something further in regard to the Emperor's idea of American interests. And now, on the credibility of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, comes the statement, that official instructions have been sent to the French Minister at Washington to suggest, to the federal government and also to the Southern States, that commissioners be delegated by each to meet on neutral ground, and there hold a conference, but without in the meantime requiring hostilities to be suspended, so that their commissioners might meet together free from the objections which may be interposed on either side to an armistice; and having met together have an opportunity to advise mutual concessions and possibly become the means of effecting a reconciliation so desirable for the interests of the world. But the credibility of this statement does not appear to rest entirely upon the assertion of the *Times'* correspondent. The Paris *Pays* has some confirmatory remarks upon the same subject. That journal also states a belief of the fact that the Emperor has authorized an address to be communicated to Washington, proposing some means of arrangement between the two belligerents, and such means as were considered to be fully sufficient to protect the dignity and the worthy self esteem of the Americans. But the London *Times* does not appear to have much faith in the proposed measure as reported by its own correspondent. That journal appears to have indulged the expectation that the democrats would have pronounced for peace, and afterwards to have been disappointed in that respect. But while it is intimated expressly that neither party in the North has any inclination in the direction of peace, it is added, that both parties have become more anxious to save the Union in proportion as all chance for saving it appears to be lost. That slavery is indeed partly the cause of this great disaster—but chiefly the fact that the American Constitution has broken down.

A general alarm of fire was sounded on Sunday morning last between four and five o'clock, which proceeded from the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Engs, near the Jewish Cemetery. It appears that an hour previous, fire was discovered around the range, and extinguished, but the chimney being built within a few inches of the side of the house, left sufficient space for the flames to ascend to the garret, and the person who was watching the premises heard the crackling above, and on ascending to the garret found that the fire was making great headway. The alarm was given, and the firemen and citizens endeavored to save the property. The roof and second story were destroyed, and a large quantity of clothing, but nearly all the furniture, crockery, &c., were saved. The house was insured for $2500 in the Providence Mutual, which will probably cover the loss. The furniture had been insured, but the policy having run out, and the family intending to move out in April, it was not renewed. This estate, known as the "Gov. Engs Mansion," was sold two weeks since to Mr. Philbrick, of Rye, N. H., and possession was to be given first of April.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writing from New Orleans, Jan. 29, says that something is evidently to be done in Gen. Banks Department as on that day there had been a conference at headquarters between the Commanding General and Generals Augur, Sherman and Weitzel, Admiral Farragut and several other naval officers. The object of the meeting was to consult in reference to an important movement which has been for some time under consideration and the correspondent is confident that stirring news will be forthcoming from that quarter in a few days.

While the rebel steamers *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Retribution* are destroying our merchant vessels, our Navy is doing something by taking valuable prizes and sinking rebel supply vessels. The recent exploit of the ram *Queen of the West* is gratifying, as it appears that on its way down the Mississippi from Vicksburg, (whose batteries she passed without being injured,) she met three steamers with provisions for the rebels at Vicksburg and succeeded in sinking them and took fifty-six prisoners, one of whom was a Colonel.

The *Florida* has been seen at last by one of our cruisers, as it appears the gunboat *Sonoma* while cruising off the Bahamas on the 1st inst., saw a steamer to the windward lying to, apparently waiting for her to come up. She proved to be the pirate *Florida*. As soon as she made out what the *Sonoma* was she turned tail. The *Sonoma* chased her thirty-six hours, but the superior speed of the pirate enabled her to outrun her.

Mr. Thomas A. Spencer left his store on Tuesday evening last at 10 o'clock and returned in half an hour, during which time, some rascal broke a pane of glass and stole from the show-window knives valued at $6.00. The operation must have been performed in a very quiet manner for no noise was heard by those who were within fifty feet of the store.

On Saturday last the body of Michael Dean, of Fall River, an employee on the railroad, was found on Ferry Neck, in the North part of Portsmouth. He had been imbibing too freely of the ardent and laid down to rest, when he became frozen. He was 45 years of age.

Mr. George C. Williams, Masters' Mate of the gunboat *Shawsheen*, who was unfortunate enough to have his leg broken by a splinter from a shell during the expedition of Gen. Foster to Goldsboro, is now at his home in this city on a furlough.

The weed has taken a sudden rise in Connecticut on account of the advent of a lot of New York speculators among the tobacco growers in the valley. The advance was from 20 to 25 cents per pound.

It will be remembered that at the time of the attack of our forces upon the rebels at James Island, S. C., Gen. Benham was degraded, and has been in retirement ever since, but now the President has restored him to his grade.

We notice another of those fine South-Down Muttons in Mr. Benjamin Bateman's market. It was raised by Mr. John Almy, of South Portsmouth, weighs 165 pounds, and was 18 months old.

Go It.—Lieut. Col. George E. Church, of the Seventh Regiment, has been promoted to be Colonel of the Eleventh, vice Rogers, transferred to the Second.

Judge Lapham, of Fall River, had a fine South-Down sheep killed last week, by a dog, on his farm in Tiverton.

We are indebted to Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, for a sketch of Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post.

Official reports have been received at Washington from Admiral Dupont, giving detailed accounts of the recent attack of the rebel rams upon our blockaders at Charleston. And the prize steamer *Princess Royal* has arrived at Philadelphia, so that we now have an accurate report of what the rebels endeavored to declare the breaking of the blockade.

It appears that the *Princess Royal* endeavored on the 29th ult. to run the blockade by the way of Beach Inlet but was discovered by the pilot boat *Blunt*. Signals were made, when the gunboat *Unadilla* proceeded towards her and captured her without resistance. She is a valuable prize, worth probably a million of dollars and would have been of invaluable benefit to the rebels. In the darkness of the night the Captain and pilot escaped to the shore and proceeded to Charleston giving what must have been sad news to the Palmettos. They were determined to make a bold push to recapture her, probably supposing that she lay within a few miles of the bar. At half past four o'clock on the morning of the 31st the *Mercedita* lay just over the bar when a smoke was seen proceeding from a vessel close at hand. The orders were given "Watch, man the guns!" "Spring the rattle!" "Call all hands to quarters!" On she came directly for the *Mercedita*. The Captain ordered the guns trained and to be ready to fire. She was then hailed "Ahoy! Stand clear of us. What steamer is that?"—The answer was "Halloa," until the ram struck the gunboat, when the rebel said, "This is the Confederate States steam ram. The Captain of the gunboat then ordered "Fire, Fire, Fire," but no gun could be trained on the ram as he struck the gunboat on the quarter and fired a shell through her diagonally, penetrating the starboard side through the condenser and steam drum of the port boiler and exploding against the port side of the ship, blowing a hole in it some four feet square. The vessel was instantly filled and enveloped with steam. A hole was also cut through at and below the water line. The ram then swung round and hailed "Surrender or I'll sink you. Do you surrender." The Captain found his only alternative was to say "Yes," and soon after sent a boat with Lieut. Abbott to make such arrangements as he could under the circumstances. He proceeded on board and according to their demand, surrendered on behalf of himself and all the crew, but nothing was said about the vessel, which was soon after got under way and proceeded to Port Royal.

The ram after lying by the *Mercedita* about half an hour proceeded to the gunboat *Keystone State* which was being attacked by another ram. The fire was gallantly returned, but a shell exploded in the fore hole of the *Keystone State* and set her on fire. She was kept off until the fire was extinguished, when she was put under a full head of steam with the intention of running the ram under, but when a short distance off a shot from the ram passed through both of the steam chests, wholly disabling her boilers and rendering her powerless. She was soon after towed away by the *Memphis*, while the *Augusta* and *Quaker City* diverted the attention of the rams. The *Princess Royal* was in charge of the *Housatonic*, Com. Wm. Rogers Taylor, and as soon as the attack was made she was started for Philadelphia and was out of sight before the rams had finished their jobs with the *Mercedita* and *Keystone State*. The *Housatonic* then came into the action and the rams took refuge in the Swash channel behind the shoals. Much praise is bestowed upon the *Housatonic* for thus driving off the iron-clads. This is a new vessel of 1020 tons, mounting 13 guns, and we are glad that our fellow townsman, has had an opportunity of testing the efficiency of the vessel under his management. We trust he will never be found wanting.

The *Mercedita* instead of being sunk as the rebels claimed was only damaged in one boiler and could be repaired in a few days. The *Keystone State* was struck ten times with rifled shell, two bursting on the quarter deck. She is badly used up. The casualties were 4 killed and 3 wounded on the *Mercedita*, and on the *Keystone State* 20 killed and 20 wounded.

The rebel statements that the national fleet had entirely disappeared from the port of Charleston are entirely unsustained by the facts. The fleet consisted of the following vessels: the *Unadilla*, *Housatonic*, *Augusta*, *Quaker City*, *Keystone State* and *Mercedita*, beside the pilot boats *Blunt*, *Memphis*, and other vessels.

The *Princess Royal* has aboard, besides a large amount of arms and ammunition, complete machinery for the construction of an iron-clad ram; also, as a passenger, an English mechanic, who is well versed in the process of making and hardening projectiles. Her value is variously estimated, but she is doubtless worth a million of dollars. Her possession by the rebels would have been of incalculable benefit to them, and well worth the efforts they made to obtain her by the attack on the blockading squadron.

There have been some thirteen cases of varioloid at Portsmouth Grove since the landing of the troops from the ship *St. Marks*. All the other inmates of the Hospital have been vaccinated and there is not much danger of the disease spreading now that no one is allowed to land or leave the grounds. Our City Council have passed and Ordinance, which we publish to-day, that will put a stop to the communication between the city and the Grove, and thereby prevent the disease from being brought to our own doors, which would have been the case, if the freedom which has been allowed heretofore, had not been stopped.

Gen. Burnside's old Army Corps, the Ninth, has left the Army of the Potomac and arrived at Alexandria on their way to Fortress Monroe and from thence to ——. It embraces the 4th, 7th and 12th Rhode Island regiments; the 8th, 11th, 15th and 16th Connecticut, the 21st, 29th, 35th and 36th Massachusetts and 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th New Hampshire. It is thought that its destination is North Carolina and that Major General Burnside will be returned to that Department, Gen. Foster having gone to South Carolina.

Next Friday night the Hop of Engine Company, No. 3 takes place, and it promises to be a brilliant affair. The Committee have made great exertions to decorate the Hall in an appropriate manner and upwards of one hundred flags will be used, with Firemen's trumpets, hats, &c. Secure your ticket and thus help to increase the fund for the families of the soldiers, and at the same time enjoy yourself.

Two millions ninety-seven thousand dollars in treasure was shipped at San Francisco on Tuesday last by steamer *Constitution*. A million of this is supposed to be on government account, being the specie accumulated at the Sub-Treasury in California.

Despatches from Cairo report the capture of the rebel Col. Cushman, who, it is charged has burnt more cotton than any other man in the Confederacy. He had acted throughout, without a commission from the rebel government.

It will be recollected that about a year since a correspondent of the *Mercury* called the attention of the people of this State to the unlimited powers granted by the charter of Brown University to the Professors, in regard to the exemption of their property from taxation.—We said at the time that we could not see the justice of this exemption, especially at a time when everybody was taxed to the utmost. The subject was taken up by our City Council, and a petition sent to the General Assembly asking the repeal of so much of the charter as made this unequal provision. The petition was unhesitatingly advocated by Hon. C. A. Updike, in the House, last winter, and the subject finally referred to a committee. During the week the following Act has passed the Assembly:—

An Act to limit the exemption from taxation of the estates, persons and families of the President and Professors of Brown University.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

"Section 1. The corporation of Brown University in Providence consenting hereto, that the estates, persons, and families of the President and Professors for the time being of said University, and of their successors in office, shall not hereafter be freed or exempted from taxes for more than the amount of ten thousand dollars for each of such officers, his estate, person and family included.

Sec. 2. The vote of said corporation, under the seal and certified by the Secretary thereof, declaring that the Corporation being authorized by the President and Professors of said University does in behalf of the President and Professors and in behalf of said corporation consent to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be proof of their consent thereto, when said vote shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

In accordance with this act, and to show the willingness of the Professors to comply with its provisions, a meeting of the Corporation was held, and preambles and resolutions passed which conclude as follows:—

"Therefore, in order to manifest our cordial compliance with a reasonable wish of the General Assembly, as expressed in said Act.

It is hereby voted and declared by the Corporation of Brown University, that being authorized by the President and Professors of said University, this Corporation does, in behalf of the President and Professors, and in behalf of said Corporation, consent to the said Act, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island at its present session, as aforesaid; and the Secretary of this Corporation is hereby instructed to file a copy of this vote, under the seal of the Corporation, and certified by himself, in the office of the Secretary of State, as proof of the consent of this Corporation thereto."

Having referred to the developements of the French "Yellow Book," as connected with the mysterious visit to Richmond of M. Mercier, a year ago last August, the late proceeding of the Senate in calling upon the President for information as to "the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State" to the French Minister on that occasion, and the explanation communicated in reply, are matters of course to be looked upon with interest and as important news. And it is due to the parties, who are supposed by some to have made conflicting statements, that they should be correctly understood. The Secretary of State and the French Minister do not appear to be exactly the same persons for all purposes whatsoever, as Mr. Seward and M. Mercier. A passport was given indeed by the Secretary to the Minister from France, as was done to Ministers from other countries under the direction of the President. And it seems to be understood that foreign Ministers residing in the United States have the recognized right to visit all points in the territory of the Union. The French Minister appears to have been chiefly concerned to learn how the war could be most speedily terminated. In his position, he says he could not speak of recognition, but only of the re-establishment of the Union. That, in the then existing temper of the North, recognition would not induce the federal government to raise the blockade, which seemed to be his chief trouble. True it may be, that Mr. Seward, (as M. Mercier states he did,) gave his private opinion that the North was animated by no sentiment of vengeance; and that he should be pleased to find himself again in the Senate in the presence of Southern members of that body. And yet it is undoubtedly true, as stated in the reply of the Secretary of State to the resolution of the Senate, that M. Mercier and other foreign Ministers to whom passports were given, travelled in a private and unofficial capacity. That they bore no communication, whether formal or informal, verbal or written from our Government or from our Secretary of State to any Confederate person or persons whatever, and that they brought no communication from any such person to our Government or to our Secretary of State.—This attack of Mr. Seward may therefore be dismissed as a failure.

From a member of Troop M. 1st R. I. Cavalry, who has arrived at his home in New Hampshire, we gather some interesting facts in regard to the regiment. The regiment has been encamped three miles north of Falmouth since the battle of Fredericksburg, where it acted with the rest of General Averill's Cavalry Brigade as picket Guard beyond our right to check any flank movements which might be attempted by the enemy. It counts up nearly nine hundred serviceable men, only six or eight being in hospital. Eleven or twelve new recruits—"Five hundred dollar men"—have deserted. The regiment has lost twelve in battle—eight at Front Royal and four at Cedar Mountain. Twenty-five were wounded in the two engagements. One man has also been killed on picket. An average of sixteen from each of the twelve troops have been discharged, mostly from sickness. The regiment is comfortably ensconced in log huts for the winter, or until a forward movement is inaugurated. Gen. Averill, after a brigade inspection, complimented the First Rhode Island by pronouncing it the *best* of his six regiments.

We would call attention to the advertisement for the payment of Internal Tax on Silver Plate, &c., which is now due. By paying promptly, it will be seen that there is a saving.

We have received from C. E. Hammett, jr., a Card Thermometer, very convenient and for sale at the low price of 13 cents.

A Fort Clinch, Florida, letter of the 31st states that a fight took place on St. Mary's river at Scrubby bluff, between the rebel cavalry and three companies of colored South Carolina Volunteers.

The rebels attempted to take the steamer John Adams by boarding, but the negro soldiers beat them off bravely. The captain of the John Adams was shot, his murderer being shot immediately by a negro sergeant. Our loss was two men and six women. We took seven prisoners. The steamer was not injured.

The Montauk's Engagement.—Information is brought to Philadelphia by the Princess Royal, of the attack, by the iron-clad Montauk, on Fort McAllister on the 28th ult. She was not at all disabled. She received seventeen shots in her side and twelve on her turret without suffering any injury whatever, although engaged for five hours. She returned to her anchorage for want of shells. It being foggy next morning, she did not return to the attack.

The Vicksburg Canal.—Western papers say that the Vicksburg canal will be dug deep enough to allow our gunboats to go through at the average height of the river, and that a sufficient force is detailed to accomplish this purpose.

Submarine Operations at Watch Hill.—A company from Boston have been in our vicinity for two or three weeks past, waiting an opportunity to examine the remains of the schooner Eben Sawyer, from New Bedford, bound to New York, with a valuable cargo of sperm oil, yellow metal, &c., recently wrecked upon Watch Hill reef. Most of the oil was saved at the time.

The weather proved unfavorable until one day last week, when the operator made his first examination of the premises. In about two hour's time he discovered the remains of three distinct old wrecks, lying in about 42 feet of water, in a large basin beyond the ledge, forming an eddy, where the water was unaffected by the strong tidal currents in the vicinity. One of these was the remains of the U. S. schooner Revenge, Oliver H. Perry, Commander, wrecked on her passage from Newport to New London, more than fifty years ago, the copper still remaining upon her bottom.

Another, a vessel wrecked eleven years since, laden with oil carpetings and cotton goods.—Several bales of striped shirtings, belonging to her cargo, were, however, now discovered there, mostly in a sound state. One of these bales the operator describes as having been in a slightly rolling position, so that, during the past eleven years, the corners of one end of the bale were worn away, forming nearly an angle at that end. The cloth, strange as it may seem, is represented to be strongly bound; if so, there will be no loss upon that investment, as the value has nearly quadrupled.

A third was described as the wreck of a very large vessel, four times the size of the two former; her timbers measuring 14 inches square. There seems to be no knowledge of this lost vessel existing in the neighborhood. These three wrecks are within fifty feet of each other, in still water, upon a sandy bottom, and will, probably, lead to some interesting discoveries during the future operations of the diver.

On Sunday last a second descent was made, and this time the wreck of the Eben Sawyer, especially sought for, was discovered, and the first results have been the raising of seven cases of yellow metal, valued at twelve hundred dollars. A large portion of the oil was saved immediately after the accident; but there still remains $3000 worth of metal, which will, probably, be shortly retrieved.

The operators receive half the proceeds of cargo recovered, as salvage; the whole of which must otherwise have been abandoned. We presume that no claims will be made of treasure-trove from the more ancient wrecks.

Prov. Jour.

General Burnside before the Investigating Committee.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday published the following despatch from Washington Sunday evening:

Gen. Burnside was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to testify in response to the resolution of the Senate inquiring of his having been interfered with in his plans for the taking of Richmond. His testimony revealed some startling facts; none of the committee doubted his word, and yet they were slow to believe that more than one General has been guilty of "treason." Charges now hang over the heads of several officers, which, if true, any other government save our own would order them to a military execution forthwith. His testimony will probably not all be reported to the Senate at present. Perhaps it will not be published to the world until after the war is over.

The difficulties that General Burnside has had thrown in his way since his taking command, from the day the pontoons were not forthcoming, as per agreement with Generals Halleck and Meigs, to the day he resigned, were of all kinds. Imbecility, cowardice, apathy and treason met him at every turn. His orders were not obeyed just when they should be; officers from whom more should have been expected shirked their duty; treason in our own camps exposed his plans to the enemy as rapidly as they were formed, and jealous officers succeeded in more than once preventing a forward movement at the opportune moment.

It is believed that the court martial of Gen. Franklin will bring many facts to light, and show to the country why we have again failed to take Richmond and destroy the rebel army of the Potomac.

General Burnside has again demanded that a command be given him where he can be of some service in suppressing the rebellion, or he will resign his commission.

The U. S. light draught gunboat Glide, Capt. Dahlgren, commanding, late from the battle at Arkansas Post—through which it passed without injury—while lying at the naval wharf boat at Memphis, her machinery undergoing some needed repairs, took fire. The flames were early discovered, and every attempt made to save her, but of no avail. She had to be cast loose, and was towed into the stream, exploding. The tugs had to leave her, when she floated down the Ohio, bombshells bursting, cannon going off and flames spreading over the wood work, presenting a sad but sublime spectacle, witnessed by hundreds of citizens from the levee. When too dangerous to go along side it was discovered that a colored woman remained on board. Three persons had been taken off already, but no one dare to go to the rescue of the poor contraband, and she set up a most horrifying screeching and screaming, freshened by every explosion and increase of danger. When opposite the fort, the Glide was blown upon the Kentucky shore, and soon after her magazine exploded, all but her hull being burnt and sunk—the colored woman still hanging to the wheel astern. It was supposed she must have been lost. Just before noon, however, a tug was signaled from the Kentucky shore, and some women discovered her alive, about half a mile above the point where she had disappeared.—Her only injuries were strained lungs and frost-bitten feet. The fire was never built that could burn that contraband. Her escape was most miraculous. The Glide is a total loss.

From the Army of the Potomac.—An impression has firmly planted itself in the minds of many here, that the army of the Potomac will be virtually dissolved, and transferred to some other locality where a more effective blow can be struck. Many have grown strong in this belief, from the fact that the Ninth Corps, Burnside's old corps, embarked from Aquia Creek Station, on transports, for some point southward a few days since. Whether their opinion be correct, time alone can determine, but it is hardly likely that it is, as there is but little probability that those high in authority, who hold the military reins, will slacken them enough to allow the withdrawal of any considerable number of troops as long as so many armed rebels remain in Virginia.

There is much to confirm the statements that the rebels have withdrawn some of their forces from the vicinity of Fredericksburg. But, notwithstanding this, the rebels are still strong and well fortified in our front. They evince a determination to remain as long as our army continue to be opposite to them.

The pirate steamer Alabama is reported to have turned up at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th ult., where she landed the crew and officers of the United States steamer Hatteras, numbering over one hundred. It was reported that the Alabama had suffered severely in her fight with the Hatteras; that she had five shot in her hull, one of which—through her stern post—was a very bad one. She put into Kingston to repair damages, and expected to be ready for sea in four days. Immediately upon this news being received in Havana, the United States steamers Wachusett and Oneida sailed direct for Kingston, and the Santiago de Cuba and R. R. Cuyler, then on the south side of Cuba, were ordered at once to the same port, and the Tioga and Sonoma were also steering in the same direction. It is quite likely, then, that the Alabama is now hemmed in by a squadron of not less than six ships which, if they are active enough in their movements, may place Captain Semmes in an awkward position.

The public mind somewhat relieved to find that the Charleston blockade is neither raised, sunk, nor broken, but that there are a plenty of Uncle Sammel's cruisers off there to intercept, in the style of the Princess Royal, and reckless adventurer that may be inclined to put faith in rebel proclamations. The rams made a bold demonstration, it is true, but how feeble and ineffectual as compared with the boastful reports! By the way, the Third Assistant Engineer, R. H. Thurston, whose gallant and well directed efforts saved the prize Princess from recapture, is a Providence boy, a son of Robert L. Thurston, Esq. *We are pleased to see his name so honorably mentioned.*

Military "Old Clo'."—In the military bill before the Senate, it is provided that if arms, clothing or equipments are found in the possession of any one not an officer or soldier, they may be seized. It is undoubtedly provided also that the party having them may prove his title to them, the object of the government being to protect itself against acts of fraud. The section to which we have referred, simple as it seems, is of great importance to many thousands of our citizens. The wearing of soldier clothes no longer indicates a soldier. The military coat and button have penetrated to all the walks of life. A large portion of the working community is protected from the cold by the army overcoat. The army pantaloons abound in civil life. The cap and vest are ubiquitous, one has but to look about the streets to be convinced of this. The car and stage drivers wear this livery very generally. Probably more than half of the omnibus drivers wear the overcoat. It is a singular fact that the hackmen do not wear this coat. Out of one hundred and sixty non-military persons in borrowed plumage seen in Broadway, only one was a hack driver. Cartmen, teamsters, express drivers and dock laborers wear it, and even beggars appeal for charity from beneath the martial covering of Uncle Sam. One poor fellow on Broadway bears over his military trappings, the words "I am blind." It is possible he is *blind* to the fact that an amendment to the military bill may divest him of his warm coat. These overcoats are in an excellent state of preservation, and will last for a long time. It is probable that they will descend from one proprietor to another, until they bring up upon the shivering limbs that poverty and vice alike have brought to rags.

It would be interesting to know where these military garments come from. The sales of condemned goods will not account for them, for the coat that will serve a stage driver will serve a soldier, and cannot be "shoddy." The garments, too, neither by mud nor gore stains, give signs of having been either in camp or field. They are clean, compared with the coats that returned soldiers from actual service wear. Where did they come from? The army regulations give one overcoat to every enlisted man for five years of service, and they rate it at $7.20. If the enlisted man chooses to buy other overcoats he can do so, and have the price deducted from his pay. It is not likely that he buys clothing at the regulation prices for the mere purpose of selling it again, although soldiers have been known to procure quartermasters goods and dispose of them for such luxuries as they desired. Many of these garments come from deserters, many from invalid or discharged soldiers, and many from those who took the bounty and clothing and then "skedaddled." The bill to which we have referred will check this sort of thing, by compelling the possessor of military goods to show that he came honestly by them. If it serves to expel unauthorized wearers of uniform from the streets, it will effect another public good.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Brown University.—In the General Assembly Monday Judge Greene reported from the Judiciary Committee, an act in substitution for the one adopted by the Senate last August repealing so much of the charter of Brown University as exempted the President and Professors from taxation. The substitute recommended by the committee, and which was ultimately adopted by the House, provides for the exemption from taxation of property to the amount only of ten thousand dollars. Judge Greene, in introducing it, remarked that a committee of the corporation of the University had been before the Judiciary Committee, and in the spirit of frankness and concession expressed a desire that this provision of the charter should be so modified as to meet the existing state of things; that although the corporation felt that their charter was absolute and could not be repealed by the General Assembly, they nevertheless manifested a disposition to concede all that the Legislature should deem right and proper. The Judge alluded to the early history of the college, to its struggles for support with no other State aid than is expressed in this freedom from taxation, to the great changes that one hundred years have wrought, to the fact that it has grown with the growth of the State, and desires at all times to be identified with the best and highest interests of the State. The officers themselves, he said, every one of them, have signed a written authority to the corporation to surrender the exemption altogether, if deemed advisable, and the corporation now places the whole matter in the hands of the General Assembly. Messrs. C. A. Updike, Weeden, Lockwood, Van Slyck and other gentlemen sustained the views of the committee that the limitation was just and equitable.

The Southern Cotton Crop.—Consul Bunch at Charleston writes to the British Foreign office that about 4,250,000 bales of upland cotton remain in the rebel States, which could be exported in case the ports were opened.

The British consul at Savannah estimates the entire cotton crop this year at 1,000,000 bales. He adds:

"The crop of 1861 was estimated at 4,500,000 bales. Deducting from the crops of 1861 and 1862 the quantity of cotton which has run the blockade, the amount destroyed to prevent capture by the Federalists, and the quantity used for home consumption, which since the commencement of the war has enormously increased, being now fully 500,000 bales per annum, it will leave in the South not more than 3,500,000 bales. The urgent necessity for the cultivation of breadstuffs since the Federal occupation of Kentucky and the best grain-growing regions of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and the consequent strong popular opposition to the planting of cotton, together with other causes of hardly less importance, such as the entire want of bagging and rope necessary to put the cotton into merchantable condition, will tend hereafter to prevent any increase in the stock, possibly to diminish it; while, should the Federals succeed in making further advances into the interior of the cotton-growing States, the cultivation of that plant will be entirely abandoned, and the negroes removed to the mountainous districts, where breadstuffs alone can be raised."

The Great Fires at Charleston and Troy—The Difference.—On the 12th of December, 1861, the city of Charleston, S. C., was visited by a fire which destroyed five hundred and seventy-six buildings. On the 10th of May, 1862, five months afterward, the city of Troy had a like visitation and six hundred and seventy-one houses were swept off by the conflagration. In the former city not a brick or stone has been relaid, while in the latter place a stranger would now hardly be able to find the district where the fire occurred, except from the appearance of the numerous new buildings.—These facts show one or the other of two things or probably both; first the great difference in the enterprise of the two sections; second, that the people of Charleston believe that city will fall into the hands of the loyal army, and that they do not intend throwing away any money on new buildings.

Union League.—An organization known as the Union League has been formed in Philadelphia, and a fine private mansion has been taken for a club house. The Bulletin says the league is made up of men of unquestioned loyalty, and on its roll are to be found the names of Democrats as well as Republicans. It includes many of the solid men of Philadelphia, and its officers are such men as will be sure to command respect and confidence. Hon. Wm. M. Meredith is President and Messrs. William H. Ashurst, Horace Binney, jr., John B. Myers and A. E. Borie are Vice Presidents. The league is not to be a political institution, but it will be a rendezvous where men true to the Government may meet on common ground and interchange views, undisturbed by those of doubtful loyalty.

A Reading People.—By the census of 1860, it appears that the annual circulation of newspapers and periodicals in this country is no less than 927,951,540, or at the rate of 34 1-3 for every white man, woman and child. In 1850, it was 420,409,978 copies, the rate of increase being 117.61 per cent., while the increase of the white population was only 38.12 per cent. The annual value of all the printing done in the United States for 1860 was nearly $39,750,000.

A fair exchange that was no robbery occurred in Philadelphia, the other day, when a lady had her pocket picked of a purse containing seven dollars, and afterwards found in her pocket a diamond ring worth say five hundred dollars.

Interesting from near Vicksburg.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from on board one of our gunboats, near Vicksburg, Jan. 31st, says:

Our pickets are now within shelling distance of the city. Our troops are all on the Louisiana shore, and extend from three miles above Milliken's Bend, and from about the same distance below Vicksburg to nearly opposite Warrenton, twelve miles below. Our batteries now command the river below the city as well as theirs do at it. Until within a few days rebel steamboats were plying continually between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. All this is stopped now. One boat, the City of Vicksburg, lies at the wharf, and will become our prey whenever the city does. She ran up with barrels of flour and meat two days ago, and was busily engaged unloading all day yesterday. From "the point" the city and fortifications are minutely discerned, and dozens go down there daily at the risk of their lives, to gratify their curiosity by a nearer view of the far-famed American Gibraltar. Your correspondent was equally reckless. He walked, even to the water's edge, within a mile of the rebel water batteries, sat on the shore, skidded stones on the river, waved his hat affectionately to the rascals on the opposite bank at parting, and came away. When a dozen or two get huddled together, a shell is generally thrown to scatter them; but individuals may wander along the banks with impunity. A dozen shots were thrown on the point yesterday, by the rebels, to frighten some engineers, who were busy at work taking bearings. No one was hit, no one discontinued his occupation, but the firing stopped.

Their fortifications are plainly in view to the naked eye, and extend along the summit of the bluffs to the northward for miles—probably all the way to the Yazoo. Immediately below the city they have a fort mounting several of their heaviest guns and casemated. Men can be seen at work strengthening their fortifications everywhere.

Guns are planted half way up the hill in the middle of every street leading from the landing, and most of the streets appear to be barricaded. All the lower part of the city, (by which I mean that position next the river,) is deserted by families. Soldiers are quartered in many of the buildings, but many are tenantless.

General Grant and staff arrived on the Magnolia this morning, and is at present looking over the ground to determine his operations.—Whatever they may be, no one doubts his ultimate success. The place is uncommonly strong in natural position, and its defences have been made as formidable as months of time and the best engineering and military skill of the Confederacy could accomplish. That it should be taken in a day ought not to be expected.—Weeks must, and months may, slip by before it succumbs; but, taken it must be, or we may as well acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy at once.

The Florida at Nassau.—From passengers at New York we learn the following particulars:—The Florida arrived at Nassau on the 30th ult. She became at once an object of interest. The secession sympathizers were jubilant, while Union men went about in a depressed mood.

Captain Maffit immediately went to visit the Governor of the city; he was received very cordially and dined with his Excellency. The Florida presented a man-of-war appearance, her masts being well set, yards neatly squared and the brass work well polished.

The next morning the Florida's decks were alive with a gang of laborers from the town, who immediately set to work making sundry alterations to her interior arrangements, while lighters from shore brought on board provisions of all kinds, a chain cable and rigging.

The Confederate officers in the meantime, were on shore and succeeded in picking up some ten or fifteen recruits, all seamen and hailing from every country in the world.

The officers stated openly, that there was no Yankee vessel built yet which could come near much less catch the Florida, for it was an easy matter to drive her 17 miles an hour. They ridicule the idea that the Vanderbilt is a match for her and wished for a trial. They state that they would go down to the track of the homeward bound East India vessels.

The Nashville was expected every hour at Nassau, it being rumored that she had discharged her cotton and was fully iron-clad, ready to run the blockade.

There were also supplies ready for two Confederate vessels expected from Mobile.

The Florida left Nassau on the evening of the 31st, fully supplied for a three months cruise. All purchases by the Confederate officers were paid for in Southern money, which is taken at par everywhere in Nassau.

The Loss of the Gunboat Isaac Smith.—In a report to the Navy Department, Admiral Dupont furnishes an account of the capture by the enemy of the gunboat Isaac Smith.

It appears that in the afternoon of the 30th ult., he sent the Isaac Smith up Stono river to make a reconnoissance. She passed some miles beyond Legareville, without seeing the enemy, and was on her way back, when about a mile above that place, and in a bend of the river, three batteries, heretofore concealed, opened a concentrated fire upon her, firing heavy rifled guns.

Lieut. Com. Bacon, who was anchored down the river, immediately on hearing the firing, proceeded to her assistance. Soon after he had got under way, he discovered that a white flag was flying from the Isaac Smith, and that the firing from the shore had ceased. On arriving abreast of Legareville, she was seen to be aground about a quarter mile above the bend in the river, and two of her boats were observed going on shore loaded with officers and men.

The Commodore stood up toward the bend, with the intention of either towing her off or destroying her. But after reaching the bend she was fired upon by the same three batteries, one on the bend, one half a mile above the bend, on St. John's Island, mounting six heavy guns, and one back and to the left of Legareville.—Lieut. Commanding Bacon immediately returned the fire from his rifled guns, and by keeping his vessel in motion, going ahead and backing, succeeded in escaping injury from the enemy's shells, which struck all around the ship. It becoming dark, he ceased firing, and dropped down to the entrance of the bar.

Magruder's rebel fleet has raised the blockade at Sabine Pass, as about the 20th of January, two rebel steamers surprised the Morning Light, and a schooner, which had been blockading the Pass, and took both vessels.

The Morning Light was a nine gun sailing ship. We do not learn that her captain fought his ship.

The rebels took one hundred and nine prisoners.

Assistance was sent over from Galveston, and the rebels seeing the federal gunboats approaching, set fire to the Morning Light and destroyed her.

Gen. Foster's Expedition.—Gen. Foster's grand expedition left Beaufort, N. C., on the 29th ult., and arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 31st ult. The troops were conveyed in one hundred and twenty-five vessels. The force comprises veteran New York and Pennsylvania regiments, together with Massachusetts and Ohio troops. On arriving at Hilton Head General Foster had a consultation with Gen. Hunter, during which it transpired that the former was to have sole command of the troops. The further destination of the expedition was not disclosed to the public, but it is supposed to be Charleston.

A Port Royal letter of the 3d says the Montauk has been engaged several days attacking an iron-clad battery on Ogeechee river. The rebels have got much heavier guns than they have ever used before, and also used steel pointed solid shot, but although the turret has been struck sixteen times they have all glanced off.

Capt. Worden had nearly demolished most of the rebel parapet and expects soon to capture a battery behind which lies the steamer Nashville.

Little Rhody.—Who talks of leaving "Little Rhody" out of a remodeled Union? Read and be ashamed: According to the official reports sent to the Rhode Island Legislature, that State has furnished for the defense of the nation, by land and sea, sixteen thousand and six hundred and sixty-six men—or thirty per cent. more than her quota of three years' men. Little Rhody has also disbursed $70,000 in the shape of bounties and extra pay to her soldiers.—*Exchange.*

KIDNAPPING COLORED SOLDIERS.—The Emperor of France has shown what he thinks of employing colored soldiers by an act which is characteristic. He concluded a contract with the now deceased Viceroy of Egypt for sending a number of negroes to Mexico. The London Times says:

"The terms of the bargain were carried out with an absolute disregard of the rights or wishes of the poor creatures themselves The very next day after the receipt of these tidings at Alexandria, the Seine, a French transport which had arrived with a body of troops for Cochin China, was seen lying off the mouth of the harbor getting up her steam. Meanwhile four or five hundred of the Viceroy's negro soldiers had been brought from Cairo in the usual manner, little suspecting what was going to befall them.' A body of police was in readiness, a number of boatmen were impressed to assist in the operation of getting them on board, and while the inhabitants of Alexandria were asleep, the strategem was completed and before morning the Seine was out of sight with her living freight.

Of course the motive for kidnapping them is that African labor is required for the hardest and least healthy work of the campaign in Mexico.—In that deadly climate black skins are in great request, and the Emperor, who justly takes credit to himself for having suppressed the system of emigration, that was so liable to be mistaken for the slave trade, did not scruple to borrow a few hundred seasoned men from the Viceroy without asking questions. By what conceivable right the latter thus presumed to dispose of them remains to be shown. We cannot suppose that he would have taken advantage of a breach of his own decree and imported them through slave-dealers from the districts bordering on Egypt.—Nor can we suppose that he would have treated the Sultan's subjects as his own property without the cognizance of the Porte. The whole is inexplicable and would be incredible, but that it rests on testimony beyond dispute."

THE NEW VICEROY OF EGYPT.—Ibrahim Pasha who succeeds his brother Said Pasha as Viceroy of Egypt, is a man of about forty-six years of age, with a reputation for practical talent, which he has hitherto displayed in the management and improvement of his own extensive property and which it is hoped may be of equal benefit to Egypt in his government of its affairs. During the latter years of Mehemet Ali, or about 1840, Ibrahim Pasha commenced the introduction of improvements into Egypt. His agent, Edham Bey, visited England and Scotland and took with him many young men skilled in engineering and many other arts, on whom the patronage of the vice regal government was handsomely lavished. Ibrahim has proved himself great in the field, great in the cabinet, and eminent as a friend of progress and there can be little doubt that his government will be a great improvement on those of his two immediate predecessors, although characterised, as they certainly were, by the adoption of many enlightened measures for the good of the people.

LIST OF PRICES IN RICHMOND.—The following list of prices for clothing materials and provisions in Richmond, Jan. 20, is given in a private letter:—

Unbleached Cotton,	per yd.	96
Bleached "	"	$1 50a 2 00
Calico,	"	3 00
Delaines,	"	2 00a 6 00
Shoes,	per pr.	20 00a30 00
Boots,	"	50 00a60 00
Children's Shoes,	"	10 00
Dark Brown Sugar,	per lb.	1 50
Coffee,	"	None.
Beef,	"	60
Pork,	"	75
Molasses,	per gal.	12 00
Flour,	per bbl.	25 00

The rebel Quartermaster General's report, shows that they have 200 Generals, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 100 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, 320 companies of Artillery, 16 regiments of cavalry, and 481 regiments of infantry. In the Navy they have four Admirals, 10 Captains, 31 Commanders, 100 First Lieutenants, 25 Second Lieutenants, 20 Masters in line of promotion, 12 paymasters, 40 Assistant Paymasters, 22 Surgeons, 15 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 30 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 12 Engineers, 20 Passed Midshipmen, 106 Acting Midshipmen, &c. and 500 seamen, ordinary seamen landsmen, boys, firemen and coal heavers.

IRON CLAD FORTS.—Commander Worden of the iron-clad Montauk, after several attempts to reduce the rebel fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee River, Georgia, "has come to the conclusion that the iron armor of the fort is as effective as that in which he is himself encased." Let this admonish President Lincoln that now is the time or never for a resolute effort to reduce the strongholds of the enemy.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Thursday Last.

At market 1050 Beef Cattle, 127 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 100 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $7 50; first quality $7 25; second quality $6 50; third, $4,50 a 5.

Working Oxen—$97, 100, 123 a 138.

Milch Cows—$00 a 00; common $00 a 00.

Veal Calves—$0a0.

Stores—*Yearlings* None; two years old $18a 20; three years old $21 a 23.

Hides, 7½ a 8 c; *Calf Skins*, 8 a 9c; *Tallow*—Sales at 8 c. *Pelts*—$1,75 a 2,00 each.

Sheep & Lambs—$3 50 a 3,75; extra $4 a 5,50.

Swine—Spring Pigs—wholesale 4½; retail 5 a6½.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY. 1863.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	HIGH water
14 SATURDAY,	6 58	5 31	4 5	4 28
15 SUNDAY,	6 57	5 32	4 54	5 35
16 MONDAY,	6 56	5 33	5 36	6 35
17 TUESDAY,	6 55	5 35	sets.	6 37
18 WEDNESDAY,	6 53	5 36	6 40	8 12
19 THURSDAY,	6 52	5 37	7 51	8 34
20 FRIDAY,	6 50	5 38	9 1	8 31

New Moon, 17th day, 10th h, 21m. morn.

MARRIED.

In this city, 10th inst., at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. Thayer, Lieut. E. P. LULL, U. S. Naval Academy, to Miss LIZZIE BURTON, of this city.

In this city, at the Unitarian Church, Thursday Feb. 12, by Rev. C. T. Brooks, Hon. CHARLES E. VANZANDT, of this city, to ARAZELIA G. POTTER, daughter of Hon. Albert G. Greene, of Providence.

In Providence, 9th inst., Mr. T. J. M. DANELS, U. S. N., of Boston, to Miss SARAH B., daughter of John U. Noyes, Esq., of Prov; 10th, AMOS H. WEEDEN to HENRIETTA R. STAFFORD, both of P.

In Warren, 8th inst., Mr. WILLIAM MASON to FANNY WEST, both of W.

In Bridgeport, N. J., 20th ult., CARRINGTON E. MUNROE, of Bristol, to ANNIE VALENTINE, of B.

DIED.

In this city, 11th inst., HENRY E., son of William E. and Ruth C. Crandall, aged 3 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Mrs. MARY A. BARBER, widow of the late Capt. Vernon Barber, in the 66th year of her age.

In Nantucket, 24th ult., Mrs. BETSEY, widow of the late Jesse Gardner, aged 82 years and 9 months.

In Middletown, 28th ult., HARRIET B., wife of Jethro Peckham, aged 39 years.

In Portsmouth, R. I., Jan. 31, FRANKLIN T., son of Oliver & Phebe L. Albro, aged 8 years and 9 months.

In Providence, 2d inst., HENRY M. LEONARD, of Bristol, aged 27 years; 3d, MIRANDA E. TAYLOR, aged 19 years; 6th, DATY WARD, aged 64 years; 8th, GEORGE R., son of Abel Foster, aged 3 years; 9th, HENRY G., son of Henry G. Mumford, aged 1 year; 10th, EARL CARPENTER, in the 65th year of his age; 10th, ROYAL A. WEBSTER, aged 51 years; 12th, PHILIP M. TILLINGHAST, aged 74 years; 11th, at the Dexter Asylum, Dr. WILLIAM H. COOPER, aged 67 years; 10th, LAURA SPERRY, aged 50 years; 11th, CLARA, daughter of Francis Carpenter, aged 3 years; 11th, FREDERICK S. CHURCH, aged 57 years; 10th, EMMA C. BAILEY, aged 28 years; 12th, ELLEN, wife of John Morrison, aged 25 years.

In Bristol, 21st ult., ELIZABETH, widow of the late Daniel Hazard, aged 69 years; 26th, MARY ANN, daughter of John Brown, aged 2 years.

In Warren, 7th inst., FANNY B., wife of Sylvester B. Hiscox, aged 21 years; 9th, after an illness of but three days, Hon. HAILE COLLINS, aged 64 years.

In Hospital, at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10th, PARDON E. CARPENTER, of Providence, aged 19 years.

In Brookline, Mass., 4th inst., JOSEPHINE A. wife of William Sheat, Esq., and daughter of the late Abner Peckham, of Providence, aged 31 years.

In Fall River, 5th inst., DANIEL OSBORN, aged about 22 years.

In New Bedford, 5th inst., ALICE DAVENPORT (maiden name Crandall) relict of Taylor Davenport, born in Tiverton Feb. 27th, having lived to the age of nearly 96 years. She has left four children whose average age is 66 years.

In New York, Jan. 29, MARTHA, wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

Special Notices.

PURE BOURBON WHISKY,

BOTTLED BY

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnapps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each.

Craving for the following letter a careful and attentive perusal.

I remain yours, &c.,

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

New York, January 30th, 1863.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq, 22 Beaver St., New York.

DEAR SIR: The want of Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles.

We have tested the Bourbon Whisky which you sent us, and consider it justly entitled to the high reputation you claim for it.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable Apothecaries in different parts of the United States as Agents for the sale of your Bourbon Whiskey, where the profession can obtain the same, when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,

We remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 1 Gramercy Park.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., 795 Broadway.

H. P. DEWEES, M. D., 791 Broadway.

JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., 120 Ninth Street.

NELSON STEELE, M. D., 37 Bleecker Street.

JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., 230 Fourth Street.

B. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, &c., 91 Ninth street, and others.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, DRUGGISTS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

I beg leave to inform the public I have appointed the following firms in Boston, agents for the sale of this pure Bourbon Whisky, where samples can always be seen and will soon be for sale by every Grocer, Druggist and Apothecary and Hotel in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver street.

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & Co., SILAS PEIRCE & Co., S. M. COLCORD & Co., M. S. BURR & Co., CARTER, RUST & Co., SETH E. PECKER & Co., C. A. RICHARDS.

Agents in Providence,
J. BALCH & SON, WM. B. BLANDING, H. H. BURRINGTON, J. O. EDDY & Co., KARL P. MASON & Co.

Feb 14—3m.

A. A. SAUNDERS, DENTIST, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Office 124 Thames Street, over C. E. Hammett's Book Store.



HAVING HAD over ten years experience with constant practice in all the departments of operative and mechanical dentistry, and having furnished a commodious and pleasant suite of rooms over C. E. Hammett's Book Store, Dr. Saunders now offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and holds himself in readiness to perform all operations necessary to regulate and preserve the natural teeth, to relieve pain and cure diseases arising from decayed teeth. Also to insert artificial teeth from one to a full set, on silver, gold, platina bases, and *last though not least*, on VULCANITE PLATES, which when properly made and adjusted are *superior* to all other kinds in cheapness, lightness, strength, cleanliness and durability.—Those wishing teeth are cordially invited to call and examine specimens. All work thoroughly executed, with neatness and despatch and warranted.

Charges reasonable. Advice gratis.

Jan 24.

WM. H. SMITH, DENTIST, SWINBURNE'S BLOCK, 139 THAMES STREET,

Newport, R. I.

J. S. CLARKE, DENTIST

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

J. E. LADD, DENTIST,

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,

145 High Street, Providence:

For many years in the employ of Dr. R. P. Berry, and late of Dental Laboratory of Hawes, Bro & Seabury. Jan 3—tf.

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

OLIVER READ,

Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,

BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS, Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence on receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan 24.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Feb 7.—Schrs Diadem, Baker, Prov for Yeomico river; L W Dyer, McDuffie, do for Phil; J M Taylor, Perue, San Juan, Haskell, and Willie G., Thompson, do for N York; Eva, Gale, do for do; J Neilson, Staples, Somersett for do; S Smith, Webber, F River for do; Sea Mark, Borland, do for do; Cornelia, Murphy, do for Elizabethport; T Borden, Writhington, do for Phil; E G Fogg, Newcomb, do for Tangier; Vineyard, Stubbs, Boston for do; R Higgins, Baker, do for do.

MONDAY, Feb 2.—Schr R H Perkins, Lancaster, fm Havana; A Herbert, Linekin, Glocester for N York; M Nyatt, Smith, New Bedford for do; I P Hazard, Wilson, Bristol for do; Tillie E, Anderson, Dighton for do; E Barnes, Clifford, F River for Elizabethport; Two Forty, McQuinn, do for N Y; I Borden, Collins, do for do.

TUESDAY, Feb 10.—Brigs Rockington, Crowell, Boston for Baltimore.

Schrs Roamer, ———, do for Phil; Hornet, Butler, do for N York; Susan, Hardenbrook, Boston for do; Rio del Norte, Andrews, Poland for do; Fair Wind, Crook, F River for Baltimore, went ashore on the west side of Goat Island, where she remained until high water; was got off with assistance from the Naval School.

Memoranda.

Arr at New York 5th, bark Martha Anna, Brightman, hence.

At Havana 31st ult, brig S P Brown, Hammond, and Wabash, Bigley, unc.

Cld at Philadelphia 10th, brig John Pierce Norton, for Cardenas.

Arr at Havana Jan 31, brig John Hathaway, Townsend, fm New York.

Arr at Baltimore 19th, schr Henry Casttoff, Albro, fm New York.

THE REBEL IRON CLADS AT CHARLESTON.—The gunboat Circassian, which arrived at New York Sunday night, has visited all of the Eastern and Western Gulf blockading vessels, and found them all, the officers and men, in good health and spirits, a little depressed, however, at the news from Galveston. The officers of the rebel steamer Huntress, who were prisoners on the Circassian, report that when they left Charleston, the gunboats were ready for a dash at our vessels, and were only waiting for the iron clads to go down to Port Royal for the Ogochee river fight. They seem to be well posted in regard to all the movements of our fleets. They say that the Chicora is a fine new iron clad of about one thousand tons; is about six feet above the water line. They think she will make a good fight with the Ironsides. She has the best of English rifled guns on board.

The British steamers Herald, Hero and Ariel were in port on the 17th ult. The Hero is a very fine large ship of 2200 tons, and has 2400 bales of cotton on board. She probably ran out on the night of the late fight there. The Ariel had over 1205 bales; both were waiting for a chance to run. Capt. Bremond, of the Huntress, entered the Naval Academy in 1844; was last at sea in the Powhattan in the U. S. navy. During the battle of the fort on the Mississippi, he was at New Orleans, as first lieutenant of the ram Louisiana.

When the Circassian was at New Orleans, the people, loyal Northern people, and many officers of the army, were rejoicing over Butler's removal, and many of them said that had Banks been sent there first, New Orleans would have now been loyal to a man.

As the Circassian was passing out of S. W. Pass, Mississippi river, a light was reported, but its bearer was too fast for her and disappeared in the darkness. It afterwards proved to be the Alabama, on her way to Galveston.—It seems that she ran in and took on board a New Orleans pilot. A fishing smack reported (at Key West) that they had been spoken by the Alabama, who told them that they were on the lookout for the Circassian when she came down; thus it appears that the Circassian had escaped twice having a brush with that scourge of the seas. The Circassian also brings some deserters from Fort Morgan and the gunboats in Mobile bay. They say that a great deal of dissatisfaction exists there, and that hundreds are anxious to get away. They are fed miserably. They say that the Oreto, now the Florida, was laden with cotton for Havana, and that she had about 126 bales on board. The Circassian also brings a good many invalids and wounded men from the Gulf squadron.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT AT GALVESTON.—From the Houston Telegraph of Jan. 5, we select the following incidents of the fight on board the Harriet Lane:—

Major A. M. Lea, engineer in the Confederate service, was in the engagement. He had a son who was a lieutenant in the federal navy, and was on board the Harriet Lane. He was mortally wounded, and only lived long enough to recognize his father, against whom he was fighting, before he died.

When our boarding party reached the deck of the Lane they were met by a boy of fourteen, with a pistol in each hand, both of which he discharged. He was hit in that hand, losing three fingers.

Three privates from among those who boarded the Harriet Lane, took possession of a 24-pounder that had been deserted, trained it on a steamer as she came up toward the Harriet Lane, and the first shot went crashing through her bow, when she immediately backed out and left. It was the only shot left for the gun.—Gov. Baylor was at Eagle Grove when the fight began, and ran the entire distance, and first took part in the fight by assisting Col. H. McNeil to place a columbiad in position.

One of the Texans who boarded the Harriet Lane, immediately on jumping aboard, grasped a federal by the collar, exclaiming, "Surrender, or I'll blow your brains out!" The other replied, "You'd better look at me first." Recognition was instantaneous; they were brothers!

An enormous shell from the Harriet Lane entered the cabin of the Neptune, just as the latter was first passing; exploded in the dense crowd of men gathered there, awaiting eagerly for the moment to board, and killed thirteen and wounded many more.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND SEVERAL LIVES.—The steamer Ella Warley sailed from New York for New Orleans on Monday afternoon last at 4 o'clock. When off "the Woodlands," in the evening, she was run into by the North Star, from New Orleans for New York, and sunk in twenty minutes. The North Star struck her forward of the wheel on the starboard side, crushing in her boilers, by which the 1st assistant engineer, three firemen, and three coal-heavers, now missing, were probably scalded to death. All the rest of the officers and crew, and all the passengers, were saved, and carried to New York by the North Star. Some forty ladies were among the passengers. They were taken from their berths, but lost all their effects, including their clothing. The Ella Warley was a side-wheel (mail) steamship of twelve hundred tons capacity, and was commanded by Capt. George R. Schenck. It is said there was no lookout on her at the time of the accident.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—An order was issued on the 7th inst. consolidating the Army of the Potomac under one command. To the first corps is assigned Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds; to the second, Major Gen. D. N. Couch; the third has for its commander Brigadier General D. E. Sickles (temporarily); the fifth, Major General George G. Meade; sixth, Major General John Sedgwick; eleventh, Major General Franz Sigel; twelfth, Major General H. W. Slocum.

The artillery corps is also ordered to consider itself a unit under the sole chief direction of the chief of artillery, and notice is given that no transfers of batteries will be made from one corps or division to others except for purposes of equalization.

THE California Legislature has finally elected Mr. John Connes to the United States Senate. Mr. Conness was formerly a Douglass democrat, and latterly a member of the Union party.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 6TH DIVISION,
First District of Rhode Island,
Newport, Feb 14, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Taxes and duties assessed for the year 1862, in said District, on Plate, Carriages, Yachts and (unpaid) Licences, and also monthly returns of Manufactures, Butchers, &c., under the Excise Act of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, are now due and payable, and that the taxes and Duties aforesaid, assessed in the city of

NEWPORT,

and the towns of

MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH,

comprising the sixth division of said district, have been placed in my hands for collection, and must be paid on or before the 5th day of March, 1863.

I will attend at the City Hall, Newport, for the purpose of receiving the payment for the same, every day, Sundays excepted, from the date of this notice, to 5th of March next inclusive. Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

☞ All Taxes and Duties assessed as aforesaid in said Division, not paid within the time specified, are required by said act to be collected with an addition of ten per cent.

All taxes payable in U. S. Treasury Notes or Specie.

By authority. L. B. FRIEZE,
Collector for First District, R. I.
WILLIAM C. TOWNSEND, Deputy Collector for 6th Division, First District, R. I.

Feb 14—3w

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Broad street.

A LOT of Household Furniture, consisting of Sofa, Lounge, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Stoves, Desks and a large variety of other articles.

Feb 14 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, THIS EVENING, at 6 1-2 o'clock, at No. 6 Broad street.

GINGHAMS, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Crockery and Glass Ware, Suspenders and a large variety of other articles.

Feb 14 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

TOMATOES, Green Peas and Mushrooms in cans, at

Feb 14 WM. NEWTON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPENCER'S,

NO.

96

THAMES STREET,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

5

Quires of Note Paper for 25 cents. Single quire 5 cents.

THERMOMETERS

At a reduced price. Now selling for 13 cents—let everybody have one.

STENCIL PLATES

For marking Clothing, cut in 5 styles of letter.

Note Paper and Envelopes stamped free of charge.

THE JAPAN WRITING INK

Is the best—try a bottle at SPENCER'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Pocket Books, Portfolios, Port Monnaies, Purses, Card Cases, Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Silver and Ebony Holders, Rubber Propelling Pencils, Quill Pens, Twine, Colored Pencils, Drawing Pencils in cases, Watch Stands, Stamp Boxes, Work Boxes, Reticules, Perfumery of the best kinds, Pomade, Oils, Small Extracts.

GOOD SHEET MUSIC

Selling at one half the usual cost. 50 cent pieces 25 cents, 25 cent pieces 13 cents, 10 cent pieces 5 cents, 5 cent pieces 3 cents. Remember, that this selection is the best in the city beyond the possibility of a doubt.

SPENCER'S,
Feb 14 No. 96 Thames st.

AN ORDINANCE
Relative to Small Pox.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Newport, Feb. 10, 1863.

At a meeting of the City Council, holden this day, the following Ordinance was passed:

An Ordinance to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox.

IT IS ORDAINED by the City Council of the city of Newport as follows:

SEC. 1. No person shall visit this city from the United States Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, Portsmouth, R. I., without the written permission of the Mayor or the Board of Health.

SEC. 2. No person shall bring, or suffer to be brought, clothing of any kind, or any article of linen, wool or cotton from said Hospital to this city, to be washed, or for any other purpose, without the written permission of the Mayor or the Board of Health.

SEC. 3. Every person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be imprisoned six months or fined two hundred dollars for every violation of the same.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately after its passage.

SEC. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

A true copy—attest.
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
City Clerk.

☞ The above Ordinance will be rigidly enforced.

THOMAS S. TILLEY, City Marshal.

Feb 14—3w

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 9, 1863. }

THE ADMINISTRATORS on the estate of *PELEG CLARKE*, late of Newport, Esq., deceased, present their administrator's account with the estate of said deceased for allowance, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 2d day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 9, 1863. }

SETH W. MACY guardian of *Robinson P. Gardner and Grace E. Gardner*, minors, children of Robinson P. Gardner, dec'd, presents his guardianship account for allowance, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 2d day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb 9, 1863. }

THOMAS GALVIN, Jr., Executor, presents his account on the estate of *JOHN KINAHAN*, late of Newport, dec'd, for allowance, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 2d day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

ONE MORE CHANCE.

B. MARSH, 110 Thames street, will commence on Monday next to sell out his stock of shop worn Boots and Shoes and continue one week only. Those in need will please improve the opportunity, as he is desirous of cleaning them out to make room for a new stock of Spring Goods.

Feb 14—2w.

HUNNEWELL'S PREMIUM ESSENCE of COFFEE.—One pound of this Essence will go as far as four pounds of coffee. It contains no deletrious substance. For sale by

Feb 14 WM. NEWTON, & CO.

CROTON MILLS.
Massasoit,
Corn Exchange,
Lillyvale,
Campbell's Best and Illinois Flours,
at

Feb 14 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

THE CELEBRATAD "Brown Bag" Smoking Tobacco—something new and cheap, for sale by

Feb 14 WM. NEWTON & CO.

Rev. W. C. Richard's Lectures.
At Aquidneck Hall.

THIS COURSE of Lectures on the Atmosphere, will be delivered under the auspices of the Redwood Library Society, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the next two weeks. The opening lecture on Monday night, Feb. 9th, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Subscribers will please call for their tickets at the Library or bookstores. Tickets for the six lectures one dollar.

Feb 7.

Kerosene Oil!

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

25 bbls. best quality,
5 bbls Deodorized Neptha,
For sale by
G. C. & W. J. MUNRO,
Feb 7 Commercial Wharf.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, (if fair if not the next fair day,) at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises.

A LOT OF LAND with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing, situated on Holland street, No 5. Conditions at time and place of sale.

Feb 7 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

REMNANTS OF LAWN.

A GOOD LOT will be ready on Tuesday next, February 10th. Price six cents per yard.

Feb 7 LAWTON BROTHERS.

FRENCH PRINTS.

A SMALL LOT of Light French Prints *soiled*, will be sold at 18 cents per yard, and a better lot at 25 cents.

Feb 7—2w LAWTON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND ANNUAL HOP

OF

Aquidneck Engine Co. No. 3,

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

Fillmore Hall,

ON THE EVENING OF

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

To which your company with ladies is respectfully solicited.

MUSIC:

Naval Academy Harp Quadrille Band.

H. L. DANA, Prompter.

Tickets one dollar, not including refreshments.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

NETT RECEIPTS WILL BE GIVEN TO NEEDY FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED FROM NEWPORT.

Subscription lists may be found at the stores of Messrs. Swinburne & Goffe, Mr. Charles Williams and at the office of the Aquidneck House. Tickets can also be procured of the

COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS:

AUGUSTUS GOFFE, ...T. P. NEWTON.
CHARLES WILLIAMS, ...J. P. SPARKS,
S. A. NEWTON, ...JOHN W. VOSE.
JOHN S. COGGESHALL.

Feb 7.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 2, 1863. }

UPON THE PETITION of William J. H. Allman, administrator on the estate of *GEORGE CORNELL*, late of said city, deceased, representing that the personal property of said George Cornell is not sufficient to pay the debts which said George Cornell owed at the time of his death, the expenses of his funeral, and support of the family and settling his estate, by the sum of three hundred sixty six dollars and 60 cents, and that said George Cornell at the time of his death was seized and possessed of a certain lot of land with the dwelling house, standing on the Easterly end thereof, being the homestead estate of said deceased, situated in said city of Newport, bounded Southerly on Elm street, Westerly partly on land of H. N. Merritt and partly on land of Wm. Gray, Northerly on land formerly of Elisha Case, dec'd, and Easterly on Third street.

He therefore prays that he may in his said capacity be authorized and empowered to sell all the right, title and interest which said George Cornell had at the time of his death, in or to so much of the Westerly end of said lot of land as may be necessary to make up the deficiencies of the personal estate, for the purposes aforesaid with incidental charges, and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 23d day of February inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, aforesaid for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 7 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob Cl'k.

100,000 BARRELS
Of the Lodi Manufacturing Co's.
POUDRETTE.

THIS COMPANY, with a capital of $150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over twenty-three years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the *cheapest and very best* fertilizer in the market. It greatly increases the yield and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre with little or no labor.

Also FIFTY TONS of BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at $45 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass.

Price of POUDRETTE, $1,60 per barrel.—Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge.

A pamphlet, containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.,
66 Courtlandt St., New York.

Agents, John Eldred, Newport. M. C. Peckham, Kingston.

Feb 7—3m.

NEW BOOKS.

Valuable Juvenile English Editions,
Entertaining Knowledge, by popular authors,
The Play Book of Metals, ill.—price $2 00,
Every Boy's Book, price $1,75,
The Boy's Play Book of Science, with 470 illustrations, $1,50.
Grimm's Household Stories, ill., price $2,25,
Also the following American publications.
Les Miserables, in 1 vol., price $1,50
Life and Letters of Washington Irving, 2v $3.
Titan in 2 vols., translated from the German, by the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, price $3,00,
Pleasure Tales by popular authors, ill., $1,75.
Graver Thoughts of a country parson, $1,50,
The Story of the Guard, by Jessie Benton Fremont, price $1,25,
Mistress and Maid, price 50c,
Orley Farm, price $1,00,

SOMETHING NEW.

The Automaton Regiment, by G. Douglas Brewerton, late of U. S. Army,

WARD, Ag't.,
Jan 17 130 Thames st.

February Sales.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co,

WILL COMMENCE their Cheap February Sales on Monday next, the 2d inst., and will continue as usual for two weeks.

Notwithstanding the prevailing war prices, the articles offered, consisting of Silks, Berages and Dress Goods generally, will be much under former prices, affording an opportunity to supply wants without paying the great advance which the high tariff and the present rate of exchange imposes on all new goods.

We also offer Paper Hangings cheap, *at old prices and less*, which in view of the 50 per cent. advance now demanded affords a good opportunity to purchase.

As these goods will be offered at extremely low prices, our terms will be CASH.

Jan 31

NEW BOOKS.

Barrington, by Charles Lever,
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles, by Mrs. Henry Wood,
Verner's Pride, a novel, by Mrs. Henry Wood,
Aurora Floyd, a novel,
Lady Audley's Secret, by the author of Aurora Floyd,
My Diary North and South,
Country Living and Country Thinking,
Story of the Guard,
Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson,
No Name, by Wilkie Collins.
For sale at

Feb 7 C. E. HAMMETT'S.

Executrix Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Executrix on the estate of *JOSEPH PADDACK*, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ELIZA PADDACK,
Feb 7. Executrix.

VALENTINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of VALENTINES embracing many select and desirable patterns, and at all prices.

ENVELOPES to match, all sizes; Valentine Writers, Bank Bills, &c., &c.

Just received by

Jan 31 B. M. HAMMETT.

CASHMERE SCARF BORDERING, wide and narrow, at

Jan 31 J. H. HAMMETT'S.

SPRING GOODS adapted to mens' and boys' wear, this day received by

March 1 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

HOOP SKIRTS & CORSETS—All sizes, at

Jan 31 J. H. HAMMETT'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feb. 7th.

James Hammond's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

RECENT ADDITIONS.

4447	Country Living and Country Thinking, by Gail Hamilton,	1
4448	Orpheus C Kerr Papers,	1
6256	Miserables, 5th part, by Victor Hugo,	
6257	Richard Taylor, Experiences of,	1
4449	Like and Unlike, by A. S. Roe,	2
6258	Orley Farm, by Anthony Trollope,	1
4450	Mirriam, by Marion Harland,	1
6259	Castle of Souday, Dumas,	
6260	Mistress and Maid, by Miss Mulloch,	1
4451	Canoe and the Saddle, Theo. Winthrop,	1
4452	Gurowski's Diary, by Adam Gurowski,	
6261	Somebody's Luggage, Dickens,	1
4453	Titan, a romance, by Jean Paull,	2
254	Talk with My Pupils, Mrs. Sedgwick,	1
4454	Wife's Strategem, a story for Fireside and Wayside,	1
6262	After Dark, Wilkie Collins,	1
6263	No Name, " "	1
255	Anecdotes for Boys, Harvey Newcomb,	1
4455	Winfield Scott, life of, by O. J. Victor,	1
4456	Allens, the Allens,	1
4457	Double Hero, by N. C. Iron,	1
4458	French Captives, a romance of Aboriginal New England,	1
4459	Golden Belt, by Colin Barker,	1
4460	Ruth Margerie, by Mrs. M. Dennison,	1
4461	Madge Wylde, or Lights and Shadows of Orphan Life, by the author of Pride and Passion, &c.	1
4462	Agnes Falkland, a story of Continental Times, by N. C. Iron,	1
4463	Stella, daughter of liberty, N. C. Iron,	1
4464	Myra, the child of adoption, by Mrs. Ann S. Stevens,	1
4465	Uncle Ezekiel and his exploits on two Continents, by Mrs. Mrs. V. Victor,	1
4466	Mexico, a Vermonter's adventures, in Mexico,	1

A Good Opportunity for Investment OR FOR BUSINESS.

WITH A VIEW to a change of business and of residence, the subscriber offers for sale the estate corner of Thames and Dennison street. The lot is 47 feet on Thames by 55 feet on Dennison street. The house is calculated for two families or for boarders, has a good cellar with well and cistern water within doors, is in complete repair and will always command a good tenant.

Also, the adjoining estate, No. 258 Thames street, consisting of a lot 26 by 55 feet, and a two and a half story building finished for a store, and dwelling house combined. The store is now occupied as a market, is furnished with water within doors; the building is nearly new and rents for $150 per year.

Also, 40 acres of land in Decatur City, Decatur County, South part of Iowa, 12 miles from the Missouri line and 150 miles from Kansas.—This land forms one of the corners where two roads cross each other and can be laid out into building lots; and a contemplated railroad within half a mile of the premises will afford cheap access to a ready market for produce.

Also, the stock, furniture and good will of the Merchant's and Farmer's Dining Saloon, corner of the Parade and Thames street, furnished with everything necessary for a first class Dining Saloon, and is the best stand for the business in the city. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of the proprietor, at the Saloon.

Jan 24—tf JAMES W. CURTIS.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PAYING HOTEL IN Newport, R. I.

The subscriber contemplates making a change in his business which will necessarily require his removal from Newport, offers for sale the Aquidneck House and Aquidneck Hall, together with all the furniture and the good will of the entire establishment. The reputation of this house is too well known to require a minute description. Suffice it to say the whole property is in perfect order and now doing a good business. The central and airy location of this establishment, and being the only first class hotel kept open through the year, makes it the very best hotel property in the city. Possession given the first of March. For terms and further particulars enquire of

PHILIP RIDER, on the premises,
or WILLIAM B. RIDER,
Jan 10 Providence, R. I.

ACCORDEONS, DRUMS, STRINGS, MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC,

SPANISH CASTINETS,

Fresh from the cities.

T. W. Wood,

Jan 24 83 Thames street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

NOW OPENED BY

COZZENS & CO.,

152 Thames Street.

THIS STOCK of men's and boy's Clothing has been purchased on the most reasonable terms and notwithstanding the great advance in the price of cotton and woolen goods, we shall be enabled to sell most of this purchase at but a small advance from former prices.

We still adhere to the principle of *marking our goods low, having but one price* and making a small deduction from fixed prices to large purchasers.

Sept 13 J. H. COZZENS.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, guardian of the person and estate of *WILLIAM F. ALMY*, of said Portsmouth, and having given bonds according to law, hereby requests all persons having claims against his said ward to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to

PHILIP B. CHASE,
Jan 31 Guardian.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.

For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC P. DURFEE,
Jan 10 On the Premises.

POTATOES IN STORE.

100 BBLS. BEST CHENANGOS,
100 do. Prince Albert.
100 do. Jackson Whites.
200 do. Davis Seedlings.

For sale by
Jan 24 G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

For every description of

PAPER MAKERS' STOCK,

Old Newspapers, Books, Pamphlets, Waste Paper, White and Colored Rags, &c.

Apply at Store No. 19 Thames, cor. Bridge-st.
Jan. 24.

LAND for SALE.

ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES of Land situated between the East and West Roads, in the town of Middletown For further particulars enquire of

CHAS. C. STEVENS, Auct'r,
Jan 31 19 Thames street.

VELVET RIBBONS, all widths, just received at JAMES H. HAMMETT'S,
Jan 31. 98 Thames st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—Full size and low priced, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Jan 31 98 Thames street.

KID GLOVES, at
Jan 31 J. H. HAMMETT'S.

LINEN HDKFS—A full supply hemstitched and plain, at
Jan 31 J. H. HAMMETT'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOSE'S
Confectionery for Sale.

A RARE CHANCE—a good chance and one that seldom offers, for some one to engage in a profitable business in an old establishment, that was commenced in 1827. It always has had a good run of custom from the commencement to the present time, and the future prospects still better when the railroad is finished. I will sell all the fixtures for manufacturing, which consist of many new inventions—one that will make 30 quarts of Ice Cream in 30 minutes. Also all the fixtures of the store and saloon, with an ice house that holds 300 tons, which I shall fill; in fact everything is complete for one to step in and continue the business. Any one not acquainted with it can be initiated into the secrets of the order free of cost, so as to carry on the business with success. The terms will be liberal and a lease of the store given. For further particulars enquire of W. S. VOSE.

Possession given the first of April.

Dec 20.

FOR SALE AT
WILLIAMS'.

172 Thames Street.

THE BEST COAL YET—THE BURNSIDE.

PRIME RED ASH COAL—just landed, dry and clean.

BURNSIDE COAL.

JUST LANDED—a cargo in fine order.

FURNACE COAL.

NOW DISCHARGING—from schr Adventurer,

PEASLEY CROSS CANNEL COAL.

A fine lot "hand picked" for grates.

WALNUT WOOD.

Prime lot of sapling Wood.

Oct 25

HEATH & WESTCOTT,

HAVE NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY, Silver Ware,

And Fancy Goods, which they will be pleased to show to all who will favor them with a call at No. 85 Thames street.

Dec 20.

WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Fine Wines, Old Brandies, Holland Gin, London Porter, Scotch Ale &c.

Store corner of Thames and Pelham Streets, adjoining the Post Office.

Constantly on hand, an extensive stock of

Old Bourbon Whiskey.

July 12.

CHARLES C. STEVENS,

AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

19 *Thames, corner of Bridge Street,*

NEWPORT, R. I.

Auction sales of real estate and property, at residences, stores and elsewhere, attended to at the shortest notice, June 7

VALUABLE FARM TO LET,

From the 25th of March next, for one year or more.

THE FARM on the South end of Prudence Island, containing six hundred and thirty acres of land, with a large two story brick house, large barn, crib and two sheep sheds. It has a shore privilege of some three miles around the farm for seaweed, stone, sand and gravel.

For further particulars, enquire of

J. I. BAILEY, Agent,
20 Kay street,
Dec 27—tf Newport, R. I.

Farm for Sale.

THE FARM owned and occupied by the subscriber, situated in Portsmouth, on the east shore of Rhode Island. Said farm has ample and convenient buildings, a good bearing orchard, a variety of garden fruits, is under-drained where necessary, is under a high state of cultivation, and contains some of the best land in Rhode Island. Will sell thirty to forty-five acres to suit purchasers. JOHN G. CHILDS,

Riverside, Portsmouth, Dec 13.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,
CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 2 BROAD STREET.

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Molasses, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Teas. Also, Vegetables, Fruit, Salt and Pickled Fish, Herring, Mackerel, Hams, &c., &c.

Goods sent to any part of the city free.

Nov 1

PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Williams, in Young's Block, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Carte de Visites &c. Particular attention paid to copying old Daguerrotypes into Photographs and Carte Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.

Sept 13 F. KINDLER.

THE "BURNSIDE"

IS A NEW COAL which is now for the first time introduced into this market. It is an excellent red ash coal which ignites quickly, burns freely, and makes no clinker in any ordinary fire. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction for domestic purposes. Sold only by

JOSEPH BRADFORD,
July 12 Opposite the Custom House.

Thorough Bred
NORTH DEVON

Bulls and Heifers for sale by
Dec 6 THOMAS B. BUFFUM.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired. WM. J. SWINBURNE,

July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

FIGS—Extra Eleme,
Shellbarks, extra,
Sweet Potatoes,
Cranberries,
Spinach,
Celery, Leeks, &c, just received and for sale at R. WILSON'S,
Jan 24 79 Thames street.

FLOUR

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices.

B. I. LAWTON.

Family Dye Colors

FOR COLORING Shawls, Hats, Feathers, and all articles of Wearing apparel with FAST COLORS, at

Dec 6 R. J. TAYLOR'S

CLOAKINGS—Black, Brown and Mixed Fur and Castor Beavers for ladies cloaks, nice and cheap, opening this day at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
Nov 22 70 Thames street.

GLOVES—Woolen, Buck, Calf and Deer Skin Gloves, for Winter. Some very cheap and desirable, opening at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD,S,
Established 1763,
Nov 21 70 Thames st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT!

INSTANT RELIEF!

STOP YOUR COUGH!

Purify Your Breath!

Strengthen Your Voice!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS!

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Gentlemen carry

Spalding's Throat Confections.

Ladies are Delighted with

Spalding's Throat Confections.

Children Cry for

Spalding's Throat Confections.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delicious to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Bilious Headache!

☞ By the use of the Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength to the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

☞ The genuine have the signatures of

HENRY C. SPALDING

on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ A single bottle of

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

will save ten times its cost.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ *A Stitch in time saves nine!* ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper—all others are swindling counterfeits. May 28, 1862—6m

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Sick Headache!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Nervous Headache!

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by David S. Duncomb and Marietta Duncomb, his wife, to Joseph W. Pharo, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1858, and recorded with the land evidence of Newport, book No. 2, of Records of Mortgages, pages 158, 159, 160 and 161, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in Newport, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Webster street, distant 40 feet Easterly from the stone wall formerly the boundary between the farms of Russel Clarke and George Armstrong, near the North East corner of lands of Charles Lyman, thence Southerly, to the distance of 40 feet from said stone wall and said boundary line to lands of William B. Lawrance; thence Easterly, along the Northerly line of the lands of William B. Lawrence to a point in the said line 30 feet distant from the Westerly line of the lands of Henry R. Pierrepont and the stone wall running north and south, which divides the lands of the said Pierrepont from lands formerly owned by David P. Hall; thence Northerly and parralel to said west line of said Pierrepont's land, and at the distance of thirty feet therefrom unto Southerly side of Webster street; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of Webster street, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation six acres of land, be the same more or less. One other parcel of land situate in the aforesaid city of Newport, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Narragansett Avenue, at a stone wall lying and being upon, the Easterly side of a drift way running from said Narragansett Avenue; Southerly, along by said stone wall through the farm of William Beach Lawrence and leading to the South shore thereof, and running from said place of beginning southerly along said stone wall to the northerly side of said Webster street; thence Easterly, along the northerly side of said Webster street four hundred feet; thence Northerly and parallel to said stone wall and drift way, unto Narragansett Avenue aforesaid; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of Narragansett Avenue four hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, containing by estimation four acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, that other certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Newport aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, at a point opposite to a board fence running north and south through a part of the grounds now, or formerly, owned by David P. Hall, situate North of Narragansett Avenue, thence Northerly, at right angles to Narragansett Avenue and along the line of said board fence, unto lands of Mumford Hazard, formerly lands of John Easton; thence Westerly, along a stone wall which divided said Mumford Hazard's land from the land of David P. Hall to the stone wall running north and south, which divides the lands of John A. Hazard from the lands of said Duncomb; thence Southerly, along said last mentioned wall, unto land of Edward Ogden; thence, Southerly, along said Ogden's line as it now is, about 359 feet to Narragansett Avenue aforesaid; thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Narragansett Avenue to the line of the board fence referred to and the point and place of beginning, containing six acres, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the said several parcels of land.

The said sale to be made to satisfy and pay the sum of five thousand dollars, due upon the said mortgage with the interest thereon at seven per cent per annum, from February 1, A. D., 1858, and by order of the executor of the mortgage.

A. R. PHARO, Executor.
Per Attorney, W. P. SHEFFIELD.

Nov 29—6w

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Jan. 26, 1863. }

UPON THE PETITION of Algenon A. Stacy, of Newport, in writing, presenting therewith an instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1862, which purports to be a Nuncupative will of *MICHAEL E. STACY,*

late of said Newport deceased, who was a soldier in the army of the United States, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, in Maryland in September, 1862, and praying that the said instrument may be proved and allowed as and for the last will and testament of said Michael E. Stacy; and that letters of administration on the estate of said Michael E. Stacy, with the will annexed, may be granted to the said Algenon A. Stacy, or some other suitable person; the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 16th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Jan 31 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Jan 26, 1863. }

CLARK BURDICK, administrator, presents his administration account on the estate of *JOSEPH CORNELL,*

late of said Newport, deceased, for examination and allowance; the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 16th day of February next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Jan 31 B. B. HOWLAND, Pro. Cl'k.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Administrator on the estate of *EDMUND FREEBORN,*

late of Portsmouth dec., and having given bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said estate to present them and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH B. CORY,
Administrator.

Jan 31

Executrix Notice.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of *JOB DURFEE,*

late of Tiverton, dec'd, having been duly proved by the Court of Probate of Tiverton, and recorded and the subscriber appointed Executrix thereof and given bond and qualified herself according to law, hereby calls upon all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to her, and those having claims to present the same for settlement.

RUTH DURFEE,
Executrix.

Jan 31

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Feb. 2, 1863. }

SARAH ANN PITMAN, widow, presents an instrument in writing dated the 30th day of December, 1862, purporting to be the last will and testament of her late husband, *JOHN PITMAN,*

late of said city of Newport, dec., with her petition in writing, praying that the same may be proved and allowed and that letters testamentary be granted to her on the estate of said John Pitman, she being the sole executrix therein named; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 23d day of February inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Feb 7 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

WM. H. SMITH'S

PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE.

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 156 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL
Sept 22 Newport.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d,

COMMISSIONER for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.

Sept 20—1m

NEW

STEAM GRIST MILL.

PERSONS wanting Corn ground can have done with dispatch at the Mill on

SWINBURNE'S WHARF,
June 8 opposite foot of Mary street.

GLASS, TIN and PAPER SHADES of all new patterns, a full assortment, at
BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 16 117 Thames Street.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold without a single failure when taken as directed and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ Remember!—*This medicine is designed expressly for* OBSTINATE *cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented* IN EVERY RESPECT, *or the price will be refunded.*

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M. or at his office.* ☞ Accommodations for Ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND.

For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Balsam Copaiva, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

☞ ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $2.00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP

For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

☞ It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for FIVE YEARS.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR,

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Price—Quart bottle, which lasts a month $10; half size $5.

☞ These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, near No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution.

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in praise of themselves. The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretentions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally; giving full information, with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to Dr. H. N. MATTISON, as above.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586.
Nov 8 1y.

MATHEWS' arnica HAIR GLOSS

A New and Valuable Toilet Article, for

Preserving & Beautifying the Hair!

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

[illegible]

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

[illegible]

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

[illegible]

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

[illegible]

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

Is HIGHLY PERFUMED, and combines the virtues of all the Hair Preservatives with none of its objectionable ones.

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

[illegible]

For Sale by Druggists Generally.

Price, - Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

A. I. MATHEWS,

No. 16 Cedar Street, N. Y. General Agent.

Sold by all Druggists. A. I. MATHEWS General Agent, 16 Cedar street, New York.

June 6

FIRE.

New York, August 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Gents: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday, but my books contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed, would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BARKER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
265 Broadway, N. Y.

Gents: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday, in one of your invaluable fire proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 26 hours.

E. C. WHITE.

The above were in the recent fire in Beekman and William streets.

A large assortment of new and second hand safes constantly on hand.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Messrs. THOMSON & CO., 212 State street, New Haven, are the sole agents for the New England States.

Aug 16—tf

GRAINS ground to order on toll, at the City Steam Grist Mill.

Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLUSTRATED

Scientific American,

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

XVIII YEARS—VOL. VIII—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published weekly and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an official list of the claims of all the patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of invention in this country. We are also receiving every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

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The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners, will be found in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested in will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers; Three dollars a year, or one dollar for four months. These volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

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MUNN & CO.
Publishers,
37 Park Row, N. Y.

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

[illegible]

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.

LUDLOW'S

PATENT.

GLASS JARS & GLASS COVERS

FOR

Preserving Fruits, Vegetables, &c.,

IN A PERFECTLY FRESH STATE.

THEY REQUIRE NO WAX. Solder or Cement, seal instantly, and are more easily sealed and opened than any other article for the purpose ever invented. All kinds of Wax and Cement are equally disagreeable and uncertain in sealing.

In presenting these articles to the public, the inventor challenges the world in an infallible, Simple, Easy and Rapid process of Hermetical Sealing.

All scientific and practical men who have examined them say they are without a fault, and are the only ones that have stood the chemical test.

The sealing is on an entirely original plan.—This principle has stood the test for several years, and the best certificate of their value is, that those who have tried these articles will use no other.

They are warranted as represented.

Reliable directions for putting up all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans and Jars. For sale by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
July 26 122 Thames street.

STEAMER PERRY

Winter Arrangement,

ON and after MONDAY, November 17th, the steamer PERRY Capt. ALLEN,

Will Make But One Trip a Day,

Leaving Newport for Providence at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 2 P. M., touching at Portsmouth Grove each way.

FARES.

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	15c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c.
Newport to Providence,	75c
" " Boston,	$2.00
" " Worcester,	$2.00

Nov 18

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location.)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

wich with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

New crop Oolong, New crop English Bk'fst
Gunpowder, " " Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo
Rio, Parched,
Greund of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee

SUGARS AND MOLASSES

Stewart's crushed Refined A B & C do.
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana Sugars,
Muscavado and New Orleans Molasses

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls. half bbls and bags,
Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard Whale, Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd Spice, warrant'd, Cayenne Shakers Herbs and
Savoring Extracts

SOAPS.

War No. 1, do Pale,
No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,
Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps

TOBACCO.

Lorillards, Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate Baker's Cocoa Hominy
Samp, Hecker's Farina Corn Starch
Laundry Starch, Tapioca Wheaten Grits
Maccaroni, Vermacelli Ground rice
Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do Sup carbonate soda
Sal soda, Cream Tartar Hemp seed
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick Wrapping,
Letter, Bill, Cap,
And note paper. Envelopes Matches,

BRUSHES.

Floor Whitewash, Scrub,
Clothes, Shoe, Hair,
Tooth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Cloth Pins Cloth Line Bed Cords,
Mats, Mops, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters Manure Forks
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards, Curry Combs, Boxes,
Whips, &c.

SHOES.

Mens Boys, Women's,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots

DRY GOODS

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Denims Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
Challis, Cambricks Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants Ticks, Crash, Cassimere
Ribbons Hdkf's. Edgings, Table Linen,
Thread Silk, and Yankee Notions.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH H. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH

No. 236 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted.*

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.,

PLUMBER.

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes, Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Jr.
March 8—tf No. 4 Mill Street.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M, CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,

Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

June 26

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to
OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place

and 50 Wall Street

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
I. J. Searing, Surveyor, John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,
Dec 21—1y. Office No. 34 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED, JUNE 1831.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*

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Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

CORN and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the City Steam Grist Mill.

Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Grounda cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Old palm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES, ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,

Britannia, Japaned, Plain and

Wooden Ware.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. BROWN, S. GODDARD, F. A. BARLOW

Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 239

SOUTH THAMES STREET,

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,

NO. 140 THAMES STREET,

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☜

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON,

COMMISSIONER

FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWPORT,

Over the Post Office.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASINGTON SQUARE,

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

☞ Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

CARPENTERING.

Lumber and Building Materials.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

SPRUCE FRAME, a good assortment.
Hemlock Boards of the best quality.
Pine Boards of all qualities.
Southern Cedar Shingles, extra and common.
Shaved Pine, 16 and 18 inch shingles,
Shaved Eastern cedar shingles.
Sawed Pine and Spruce Shingles.
Clapboards in the rough and planed.
Yellow Pine Flooring, planed and rough.
White " " " "
Spruce " " " "
Brick, Lime, and Cement.

of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices for ASH, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,

Oct 19 231 Thames street.

City Steam Planing Mill,

Corner Sherman & Spring Streets,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Planing, Grooving, and all kinds of Scroll Sawing done at short notice.

Also, Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors Mouldings and Cornices, manufactured and contantly kept on hand and for sale as low as in New York, Boston, or Providence.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts after ninety days. SIMON MOFFIT, Proprietor.

New Goods,

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of Summer goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 4 JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware, Ranges of most approved pattern set with care and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
May 13 Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

WINGS FARINA CRACKERS, at
Nov 8 WM. NEWTON & CO's.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street, Newport, R. I.

GROCERIES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

AT

HUBBARD'S

Parade Cor.

GROCERY

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brands in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffee of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD,

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soap Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL.

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited.

April 13

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 21 Thames street, bounded Easterly on said street about forty-five feet, and extending Westerly 100 feet.

The house is large and could easily be converted into a Boarding House or stores, for either of which purposes it is well adapted, being one of the most desirable situations for business on Thames street. For terms apply to

DAVID G. COOK,
Aug 25 or HENRY H. COOK.

For Sale.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and lot the subscriber situate at the corner of Chestnut and Second streets, (No. 11 Second street) with outbuildings all in excellent repair.—For particulars, apply to WILLIAM A. WHITE or SOLOMON T. HUBBARD.

THOMAS GLADDING.

Cottage for Sale.

THE STANFORD COTTAGE, pleasantly situated on Mill street, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, supplied with cistern water and other conveniences, all in good order is for sale. Apply to

JOHN N. POTTER,
June 21—tf 48 Mill street.

For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Broad Street, No. 54 and 58. Apply on the premises, to L. D. CARR, or to
Feb 15 B. M. CARR.

FOR SALE.

By F. Stanhope, Auct'r, 6 Broad St.

THE FOLLOWING estates will be sold on very reasonable terms by calling on the subscriber:—The estate No. 7 Bridge street.—House, Barn and Lot corner of Washington and Elm street—two Estates on Third street, will be sold separately or together. Also an estate on Perry street.

July 12

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Dogs.

THESE Veterinary Specifics have but lately come into use, but are working wonders in curing all diseases among Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Dogs. Cases of Cough, Founder, Colic, Inflammation, Scratches, or even heaves, are cured with a rapidity and certainty perfectly astonishing to those who have never witnessed the effects of these Specifics.

The Specifics are put up in bottles of fluid containing one hundred and fifty doses each, and each case is accompanied by a little glass instrument, the Medicator, which takes up and gives the proper dose in an instant, and without any trouble. The Book of Directions contains a full description of the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and dogs, with full directions for the treatment of each. Sold by

April 12. R. J. TAYLOR.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,

go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts.

And he will fit you out at War Prices.

French Lunar Drops.

The only certain and safe remedy for females in all cases of Supression or Irregularities, no matter from what cause; in all recent cases they are warranted to give relief. The Drops are the result of an extensive practice, and not discovered by accident. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merit; we would only say try them. They are invariably certain to regulate the female system, and can be taken without hazard. For consultation on all diseases incident to females apply personally or by letter, to

Mrs. S. M. MUMFORD,
281 Westminster street, Providence.

Jan 22

Wm. B. Swan.

DRAPER and TAILOR.

Has for sale a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

25 GROSS E. Goodwin & Bros. Yellow Bank and Plantation Chewing

TOBACCO,

just received by
Nov 15 WM. NEWTON & CO.

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 16 117 Thames Street.

FLANNELS of all kinds, at
Dec 13 J. H. HAMMETT.